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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1360

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECEPTION FOR NEW DELO CORRESPONDENT IN KLAGENFURT

Klagenfurt NAS TEDNIK in Slovenian 20 Jan 77 p 1

[Excerpts] Bojan Lubej, Council General of the SFRY in Klagenfurt, invited representatives of the Carinthian press and radio to lunch on 18 January 1977 and introduced Marjan Sedmak, the new correspondent of the Ljubljana DELO in Carinthia, to them. Sedmak, who was born in Sveti Kriz near Trieste, had been DELO correspondent in Rome and in Moscow. He came to Klagenfurt at the end of 1976 when Zvone Zorko, DELO and Ljubljana Radio-Television reporter returned to Ljubljana. Council General Lubej, during the festivities, emphasized the role and the opportunities of the press in creating better understanding.

Heinz Stritzl, Chief of the Klagenfurt Editorial Staff of KLEINE ZEITUNG, offered his thanks in the name of Carinthian journalists.

CSO: 2800

ALBANIA

HEAD OF SUPREME COURT HAILS NEW CONSTITUTION

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 31 Dec 76 p 2

[Article by Aranit Cela, president of the Supreme Court: "The Constitution for the Full Construction of the Socialist Society"]

[Text] The approval of the new Constitution of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania marks an event of special importance in the history of Albania. It is the second socialist constitution of the new Albania, the constitution of the stage of full construction of socialism in our country.

The sixth party congress set a great task: the drafting of a new constitution for our state. This was dictated by the great social-economic changes recorded in our country during the period of the existence of the people's rule.

Great changes have been recorded in the new economic base of Albania. The creation of a single socialist system of economy as a consequence of the liquidation of the capitalist sector of the economy, the establishment of socialist ownership of the means of production, and the collectivization of agriculture have brought about the full institution of socialist relations in production in both town and country and have done away once and for all with the exploitation of man by man. As a consequence of the successful application of the party's policy of instituting socialist relations in production everywhere, we have built the economic base of socialism. And the construction of the economic base of socialism has led to radical changes in the class makeup of our society. Our society now consists of two friendly classes: the working class and the cooperativist peasantry, as well as the stratum of the popular intelligentsia.

The alliance of the working class with the cooperativist peasants, under the leadership of the working class headed by its party, forms the foundation on which the great moral-political unity of our people is being erected. This unity is one of the main characteristics of our society and a powerful guarantee in the execution of the party's policy of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

The fourth party congress, in declaring the construction of the economic base of socialism, stressed at the same time that our country had entered upon a new historic stage, that of the full construction of socialism. The great process of further revolutionizing the whole life of the country, according to the landmarks set by the fifth and sixth congresses, has resulted in the consolidation and further perfecting of the economic base, and especially the political superstructure of our society, enriching the practices in the functioning of the state and our social life in all its links. The intensifying of socialist democracy, the ever broader and more active participation of the working masses in governing the country in the most varied forms, the raising of direct worker control over everything and everyone to greater and better degree, the perfection of cadre-mass relations, and so forth, are clear testimony to those revolutionary changes in the political superstructure. At the same time, profound changes have been effected in the ideological superstructure of society, and Marxism-Leninism, the world outlook of the working class and its revolutionary party, has become the dominant ideology among us.

Naturally, these changes have not been achieved easily. On the contrary, assaults, pressures, diversion and blockades by foreign enemies and the undermining activity of domestic enemies have had to be resisted and crushed. The great successes and victories won by our people under the party's leadership in the fight to develop the revolution and build socialism have been closely linked with the fact that the party has resolutely adhered to the line of the class struggle, consistently developing it among the people and in its own ranks as well.

An important role in achieving the grand accomplishments thus far has been played by the old constitution, which has performed its historic mission with success. As stressed by Comrade Enver at the seventh party congress, "It became a base and program for all the colossal revolutionary transformations that have occurred in these three decades of our free life, in the socialist transformation of the countryside, the making of an ideological, cultural and educational revolution, the emancipation and advancement of all of society." But, viewed from the angle of the development and deepening of the revolution in our country on a broad front, a good many of its judicial and political norms had become too narrow and did not correspond to reality, despite all the changes that had been made in it in recent years.

The new constitution approved by the People's Assembly in its last session is a continuation of the former constitution under new advanced political, economic and social conditions, and a worthy successor to the constitution for the construction of the foundations of socialism in our country; it is, as Comrade Enver emphasized at the seventh party congress, "the constitution for the full construction of the socialist society."

The new fundamental law of socialist Albania is a juridical document of special importance and of great political and ideological value. It is an expression of the consistent Marxist-Leninist line of our party, embodied in our revolutionary practice in every stage of the revolution. This correct, clear principled Marxist-Leninist line finds its embodiment in all the norms of the new constitution. Marxism-Leninism teaches us that the uninterrupted

development of the revolution in all fields is a necessary condition for attaining the objective of the full construction of socialism, for obviating the danger of a reversion through peaceful bourgeois-revisionist counter-revolution. The fact that this teaching has found full reflection in the new constitution is excellent testimony to the fact our party, as always, is determined to apply and defend with unshakable loyalty the immortal teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

The party's teachings regarding the great problem of advancing the revolution without interruption, avoiding the danger of reversion, and peaceful bourgeois-revisionist degeneration of the socialist order--which run like a red thread through the whole new constitution and form its main axis--are a creative and valuable contribution to the theory of scientific socialism.

The new constitution fully expresses the will of the people, its desires and aspirations, and sanctions the great historic reality that in socialist Albania the people and only the people are masters of the country and its fate. The great popular discussion, during which the broad strata of the workers freely expressed their opinions about the new fundamental law of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, is the most vivid and attractive expression of the thinking of the masses in matters of directing the state and society, of the fact that, with us, the people themselves make the laws and make them for their own good. Hence, the new constitution bears the stamp of the creative thinking of the broad masses of the people.

Faithfully adhering to Marxist-Leninist principles and reflecting the country's revolutionary experience, our constitution is a constitution of true socialism and embodies the true features of socialism in total contrast to all the unscrupulous distortions and deformations perpetrated upon it by the modern revisionists. This is of great importance under the conditions of the present struggle to unmask all the distortions and falsifications committed by the modern revisionists against the theory and practice of scientific socialism, which demagogically attempt to conceal the unparalleled counterrevolution which they are carrying on in the Soviet Union and some other ex-socialist countries. Our party has always made it clear that, in the revisionist world, the "socialist" formulas are merely a cover for the restoration of capitalism, the domination of the new bourgeoisie, and grand treason to the interests of the working class, to the light-giving teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

The modern revisionists, in theory and in practice, have openly opposed the teachings of Marxism-Leninism. For example, they deny the dictatorship of the proletariat as a downright necessary weapon during the whole period of the transition from capitalism to communism. They preach that, with the disappearance of the exploiting classes, the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat is converted into a "state of all the people." The new constitution, rejecting these anti-Marxist theorizings, affirms and proclaims as a constitutional norm that "the Socialist People's Republic of Albania is a state of the dictatorship of the proletariat which expresses and defends the interests of all workers."

With their theories about "a party of all the people," about "a multi-party system under socialism," about the "purely ideological," not the leading and directing role of the Communist Party, the modern revisionists aim to leave the working class and the people without leadership, so that the dictatorship of the proletariat may be overthrown and counterrevolution triumph. The Constitution of the People's Republic of Albania, on the contrary, is grounded on the great Marxist-Leninist doctrine, and makes the insurance of the leading role of the proletarian party the decisive condition for conducting the revolution and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and for building socialism and communism--all of which testifies to the fact that the Albanian Workers Party is determined to apply and consistently defend the immortal teachings of Marxism-Leninism.

While the modern revisionists, headed by the Soviets, loudly propagandize their deceitful theories alleging that the class struggle ends with the disappearance of the exploiting classes, our new constitution, faithfully adhering to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism and to our rich revolutionary experience, affirms and proclaims as a constitutional norm that our socialist state, in all its activity, adheres to the great Marxist-Leninist principle of the class struggle, which is a great motive force for advancing the socialist revolution. The revisionists of all stripes oppose Marxism-Leninism as the only scientific theory of the construction of a true socialist society. They have replaced proletarian internationalism by imperialist chauvinism and bourgeois nationalism, and so forth.

The new constitution of the People's Republic of Albania, which expresses in the fullest and clearest manner the class content and present socialist reality of Albania, is another blow delivered by Socialist Albania to the treason of the modern revisionists, headed by the Soviets. It is a new and valuable contribution by the Albanian Workers Party to the theory and revolutionary practice of scientific socialism, to the historic fight of Marxism-Leninism against modern revisionism. This fight, as pointed out by Comrade Enver, has always been and is considered by our party as its high internationalist duty.

The constitution of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania is a powerful weapon which will serve for the full and successful construction of socialism in our country. At the same time, it is the basis on which legislative life in our country is grounded and is moving forward. From the main laws of the state, such as the various codes, to the other legal acts of the various organs and organizations in the center and the localities, it is necessary to conform to the content, duties and spirit of the constitution. Comrade Enver, in his report to the People's Assembly on the draft constitution, emphasized that the new constitution will be the chief source and basis of our future legislation. Its approval must mark the point of departure for new work in further improving the principal laws of the state. These include primarily the various codes, which have played an important role, but have now been superseded in some respects and must therefore be revised to respond better to the requirements of the present phase.

The main line which we are required to follow in all the work of improving legislation is the fight, which began years ago in accordance with the teachings of the party and Comrade Enver, to eliminate the last vestiges of bureaucratic tendencies, to the end that they may be synthesized in legal form, interpreting also the principles of the new constitution--all these things being results obtained especially during the last few years.

A necessary condition for a correct resolution of these tasks is the full insurance of the party's leadership and the active participation of the working masses in the discussion of the codes and principal laws. The wide involvement of the thinking of the working class, the cooperativist peasants and the other working masses in drafting the laws is a powerful weapon for striking at manifestations of bureaucratism, liberalism and formalism, as well as any other alien manifestation. The great amount of experience thus far gained in involving the masses in drafting and perfecting our socialist laws and especially the lessons learned from the wide popular discussion of the draft constitution need to be exploited in all the work of revising legislation.

The approval of the new constitution and, on the basis of it, the further improvement of our socialist legislation constitute a fundamental element in strengthening socialist legality in our country and raising it to a higher degree. But this is only one side of the matter. The approval of the constitution and the laws must be accompanied by all-around work in making their content known to the working masses. Only in this way can we insure the strengthening of socialist legality, respect for a precise enforcement of our laws.

Approval of the new fundamental law of our socialist state, the Constitution of the Socialist People's Republic of Albania, marks another important forward stride on the road to the strengthening and all-around uninterrupted development of our state of the dictatorship of the proletariat, of our whole socialist social order. "This constitution," declared Comrade Enver in his report on the draft constitution, "responds, on the one hand, to a concrete reality of the country, achieved with blood, toil and sweat, and, on the other hand, it opens brilliant and secure prospects for Socialist Albania from every viewpoint."

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EAST GERMANY

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 1, Jan 77 signed to press 30 Nov 76 pp 5-15

[Article by Dr Richard Mand and Dr Richard Stueber, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence: "The Growing Contribution of Social Organizations to the Solution of Economic Tasks in the Continued Shaping of the Developed Socialist Society in the GDR"]

[Text] The growing role of social organizations in socialist and communist construction, as reiterated by the 25th CPSU Congress, the Ninth SED Congress and also the other party congresses of the fraternal parties in the socialist community of states, entails their activities in all domains and spheres of public life. As firm components of the political organization of socialist society, the social organizations are gaining increasing importance as elements in the development of socialist democracy. Their activities in specific vital areas of society, in line with the nature of any given organization, appear ever more strongly, in their objective conditions as well as their subjective targets, in a transcending overall social connection. That is inevitably rooted in the political and economic power relations of socialism. It reflects its advantages and impulses among which the working people's social organizations themselves belong. Within the system of the political rule of the working class they are assuming ever stronger political forms of social emancipation in that their specific activities are becoming more pronounced in their social effectiveness. This trend of development is guided by the working class party and promoted, materially and in ideas, by the socialist state. It is reflected by a number of general developmental tendencies in all socialist countries:¹

(1) The role of the social organizations is becoming greater in the management of society. "In socialism, the social organizations of the working people, in contrast to bourgeois society, are not only a component of the political system, but an extremely decisive and steadily growing factor of the social management system."² The consolidation of the socialist state, as the main instrument of the working class led by the Marxist-Leninist party, is inseparably connected with a growing influence by the social organizations.

(2) The social organizations are getting greater possibilities for participating in the formation of the state organs. That concerns the preparation and implementation of the elections for the state's representative organs as well as the nomination of candidates for these organs.³ Moreover, various social organizations have the right to propose candidates for functions in the state apparatus.⁴

(3) The cooperation between the organs of state power and the social organizations is becoming increasingly closer, and the area of their cooperation is expanding.⁵

(4) The social organizations are more actively involved in legislation as well as in the creative development and implementation of socialist law. Typical of that are, among other things, the joint resolutions by the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, and the FDGB Executive Committee on fundamental sociopolitical measures, joint resolutions by the GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB Executive Committee, of the Council of Ministers and the FDJ Central Council, as well as the participation by the FDGB, the FDJ, the DFD, the DSF, the Chamber of Technology (KDT), the association of architects of the GDR and other social organization in the conceptualization and elaboration of legal regulations and in their execution in collaboration with the state organs.

A decisive element in these trends in which the social organizations work is the economic creativity characteristic of socialism -- in the form of productively expanding the material foundations in the life of society as well as, and particularly so, in the form of participation in the conscious organization of social labor. The shaping of the developed socialist society continues the social liberation which, in its core, is economic emancipation. In this stage already we are concerned with that phase of emancipation that pertains to releasing all the advantages of public property. Politically, that has found its crystallization in the program of the inseparable unity between economic and social policy, which has been successfully implemented since the Eighth SED Congress. The dictatorship of the proletariat, the embodiment and materialization of a historically new type of the social organization of labor, produces, through the shaping of the developed socialist society, a historically incomparable wealth in initiative and creativity passed on through political forms of democratic power organization. In this process of the shaping of the developed socialist society, the social organizations develop -- if unevenly -- as conscious political forms of participation in the planned development of the economy and in strengthening the economic and social foundations of the workers and farmers' power. At present, the following main trends in the increasing role played by the social organizations are becoming pronounced in the economic field:

First of all, the participation by the social organizations is growing in the planning of state tasks and in legislation in the economic field. That applies in particular to the trade unions, the FDJ, the DFD, the KDT and the association of architects of the GDR. Mainly, the social organizations are expected

to inform the discussion of the plans with the ideas, thoughts and experiences of the working people associated in them, represent the interests of their members in the plan discussion and, with it, help create prerequisites for the development of mass activities toward the fulfillment of the state tasks. The planning order explicitly calls for FDGB and FDJ participation in the elaboration of the state tasks and the draft plans for the five-year plan and the annual economic plan. "The State Planning Commission works with the FDGB Executive Committee and the FDJ Central Council, and the ministers and heads of the other central state organs, the chairmen of the local councils and the heads of the economic management organs work with the competent trade union boards and the FDJ executive boards, in the elaboration of the state tasks and draft plans for the five-year plan and the annual economic plan, in close proximity. Suggestions and advice from the trade unions and the FDJ have to be taken into account."⁶ Other social organizations take part in the elaboration and discussion of the state plans on the basis of agreements or their own decisions.⁷

Of special importance is that the trade unions take part in elaborating the economic plans. Close cooperation between the GDR Council of Ministers and also, above all, the State Planning Commission, and the FDGB Executive Committee, the ministers and other heads of central and local state organs, and the competent trade union executive boards insures a comprehensive influence by the trade unions on the elaboration of realistic and demanding plans on all economic management levels. As result of the plan discussion, the trade union executive boards in the enterprises as well as all other trade union boards up to the FDGB Executive Committee, in taking positions on the draft plan, make recommendations on the tapping of reserves for the intensification of production, on improving labor efficiency and labor quality and, combined with that, on the further improvement of the material, cultural and social working and living conditions of the working people. The trade union position papers are part of the defense of the plan prepared by any state manager for the organ to which he is directly responsible. The position paper by the FDGB Executive Committee is taken under advisement when the Council of Ministers deliberates on the economic plan draft.⁸

The great sense of responsibility shown for these tasks by the managements of social organization is demonstrated by the DFD's participation in the preparation and discussion of the economic plans. Through the annual decisions by the presidium of the DFD Executive Board, all DFD managements and groups get substantive briefings on what the major emphasis areas are on which the DFD has to concentrate in the plan discussion, what aims are intended thereby, and how the discussions proceed on the various management levels. The resolution on DFD participation in the preparation and discussion of the 1977 economic plan states: "In this year's plan discussion the important point is that one will see to it everywhere for the women in the residential areas to be drawn into the discussion of the future development of the territory and their activities toward realizing economic targets to be further encouraged in all areas. The main thing will be to discuss such tasks by which the needs and concerns of working women with children can be better satisfied. Thus the point is to recommend the kind

of measures that given local conditions call for in order to make it possible for working mothers to live up to their obligations on the job as well as in their maternal capacity."⁹

Secondly, the social organizations are the purveyors of manifold economic mass initiatives. They reflect the development of socialist democracy in the production process, essentially brought into being by the participation of the social organizations of the working people. The trade unions with their over 8 million members are in charge of organizing socialist competition in industry and agriculture. The SED program states about that: "In socialist competition the trade unions are organizing the members of the work collectives in the struggle for high achievements toward the fulfillment of the economic tasks."¹⁰ Socialist competition serves the development of the working people's mass initiative for economically strengthening our state and for the ever better satisfaction of the people's material and spiritual-cultural needs. It is an immediate form of the working people's participation in economic management and planning and, hence, an important form of the exercise of power. Socialist competition pervades the entire work atmosphere and the shaping of social living conditions in the territories. It is a convincing demonstration of the creative capabilities of the working class in the lead and the classes and strata allied with it. "The comradely contest for high achievements constantly gives rise to new personalities with high political-moral characters distinguishing themselves ever more strongly by such characteristics as creativity, initiative, collective spirit, desire for education, sense of responsibility, mutual assistance and a cultured way of life."¹¹ The most progressive form of the socialist competition as purveyed by the trade unions is the movement called "Work, Learn and Live Socialistically." It most effectively combines the struggle for great economic results with the development of the working people's socialist consciousness, with the spiritual-cultural life and the steady improvements in working and living conditions and emphatically brings to bear the potentials to be found in socialist competition for promoting productivity, personality and community.¹² That movement right now includes almost 250,000 collectives with over 4 million members. Aspects of economic and social policy combine ever more closely at present within socialist competition. That is demonstrated, for example, by the trade union proposal submitted to the Ninth SED Congress on building an additional 100,000 apartments until 1980, as well as by the obligation to make sure that this target will in fact be reached through complex competition.¹³

The FDJ has started and purveyed numerous economic youth initiatives. In 1975 alone, 45.3 million work hours were saved thereby. The FDJ campaign on the material economy has saved M 2.6 billion since the Eighth Party Congress. By 31 December 1975 there existed 74,695 youth projects with 941,687 members, of which 3,972 were German-Soviet friendship youth projects.¹⁴ The more than 26,000 youth brigades and their FDJ groups -- as the 10th FDJ Parliament pointed out -- are power centers for the growth of communist attitudes among working youth and shock troops of socialist competition.

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Chamber of Technology, the socialist engineers association computed voluntary achievements toward the fulfillment of economic tasks at a level of M 9 billion. Simultaneously, the members and collectives of KDT assumed the task to obtain the following savings above and beyond the performance quotas in the directive on the Five-Year Plan for GDR economic development, 1976-1980: 125,000 t rolling steel, 90,000 t cement, 1 billion kWh of electric energy, 50 million square meters of gas and 30 million work hours in industry.¹⁵

These and other achievements and competition projects demonstrate the enormous creativity of the working people associated in socialist social organizations pursuing the solution of economic tasks. They testify to the development of the character of labor in socialism and to its influence on shaping collectivity in thought and action as well as on the encouragement of individuality in man.

In connection with the work in training and advanced training, special attention is warranted for the relation between working time and leisure that is being structured in the social organizations. The social organizations have to be considered essential nuclei for the accumulation of knowledge and skills, enrichment in interests and needs, discipline, culture and education. They shape processes informing leisure no less than working hours. Added to that must be the promotional element of different collective and individual communication in the different time periods. If, according to Karl Marx, the saving of working hours already is "identical with productive force development," a meaningful combination of working hours and leisure and a targeted content given to leisure become a powerful potential for the development of social and individual productive force. This is what Karl Marx wrote in this connection: "Free time -- being leisure as well as time used for higher activities -- has of course turned the person into a different subject, and in the form of being such a different subject he then also enters the immediate production process. It, when looked at in relation to man emerging, is at once discipline as exercise, experimental science, materially creative and embodied science with respect to man, as he then has turned out, in whose brain there exists the accumulated knowledge of society."¹⁶

The social organizations are important cells of such "accumulated knowledge," in terms of its production and use as well as in its molding of social and political intent. In socialism, this effect is not only guaranteed, economically, politically and legally, but it is an indispensable form of the creative formation of socialist democracy, the social substance of which becomes productive, not in the fragmentation of social force, but in its unification as the political force and might of the working class.

This political unity of will and action is the practical manifestation of democracy and freedom in socialism, the triumph in the victory of common social interests over special interests in society. Therein also lies the core of the incompatibility of socialist democracy with so-called political pluralism, the counterrevolutionary substance of which lies, exactly, in the

fact that the political-moral unity of the people becomes deformed through the, allegedly, free pursuit of interests, that is to say, special interests. In opposition to the premise implied in that, to the effect that the working class party is lording it over the socialist state and the state suppresses the free movement of the social organizations, it is the history and presence of true-to-life socialism that unequivocally prove the political leadership and the development of democratic forms of organizations to constitute that indivisible source out of which flows the ever mightier stream of social creativity. The leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the state and in society and the deepening cooperation between state power and social organizations are based on a party and state authority, and what it does depends on recommendations and promotion, on mature collective decision-making, on scientific approaches and common campaign experiences, an authority that subsumes all social creativity and focuses on the needs of the working class and the other working people, which it radiates, concentrated through political science, out into society.

Third, the social organizations are exercising increasing influence on the working people's economic and scientific-technical education and advanced education. Social organizations, under their own responsibility, take part in the working people's training and advanced training and in their certification. In mid-1976, approximately 1.8 million trade union members were studying at 99,000 schools of socialist work. There they acquired Marxist-Leninist knowledge, deepened their economic knowledge and became familiar with production experience and innovator methods. Since it was formed, more than 4 million working people have taken part in the practice-related educational measures of the Chamber of Technology. In 1975, for example, 118,345 working persons took 6,240 KDT courses and correspondence courses. For agricultural cadre, the GDR Society for Agricultural Sciences sponsors a comprehensive advanced training program. Of great social benefit is the popular science work by Urania. Its events in 1975 were attended by over 11 million persons. More than 30,000 of them attended lectures on economic science problems, and 16,331 on technical, 4,874 on agricultural sciences and 4,471 on agri-economic problems.¹⁷

Fourth, social organizations have a great share in the deepening of socialist economic integration. The greater role of social organizations in the solution of economic tasks is inseparably connected with the advances in socialist economic integration. The increasing internationalization of economic life makes new demands not only on its state management process but also on the participation by the social organizations. As experiences of recent years have taught, the emphasis of the work by the social organizations in this regard lies on the exchange of experience concerning the application of the latest science and technology data and the conveying of advanced forms of mass participation in production management and in the struggle for high results in the fulfillment of state plans. Special importance attaches here to obtaining the most advanced experiences the Soviet Union has made. For years, a systematic and effective exchange of experience has been going on between the GDR trade unions and the trade

union organizations of the socialist community of states. Altogether, since the Eighth FDGB Congress alone, more than 1,000 delegations of the FDGB and its industrial trade unions, on the central level, have been sent into the countries of the socialist community of states, and we received at the same time approximately the same number of delegations from their trade unions. The contacts between enterprises, institutions, schools and organizations are already running into the thousands.¹⁸ Based on the agreements between the trade union organizations, new forms of collaboration are emerging in which innovators, work collectives and entire enterprise collectives are getting involved. Work brigades are being exchanged, and trade union organizations of parallel and cooperative enterprises are working together. All that helps deepen the class relations among the workers of the socialist countries. And great economic benefits come from it too.

Manifold relationships also exist between the Chamber of Technology and the scientific-technical societies of the USSR and the engineers organizations in the other countries of the socialist community of states. From 1971 to 1974, for instance, the KDT sent 3,200 of its members to science conferences, consultations and exchange of experiences in the Soviet Union and received approximately 4,000 members of the USSR scientific-technical societies in the GDR. In joint working teams members of these societies and of the KDT are working together in the fields of machine building, use of natural gas and intensification of crop production.¹⁹

Right now, all bezirk organizations, 80 kreis organizations and 4,880 FDJ basic organizations are maintaining, on the basis of labor accords, firm relations with the Leninist Komsomol. Over 2,000 FDJ members are working on the central youth project of the "Druzhba Line." In 3,972 youth projects of German-Soviet friendship, FDJ members are struggling for a fair quality plan fulfillment with respect to exports to the Soviet Union. On the "Friendship Line" built by young laborers and railroad workers of Magdeburg, FDJ members in the GDR foreign trade organs, Berlin, Komsomol members of the USSR foreign trade organs, Moscow, and youths of the Polish state railroad, export commodities are getting into the friendly countries fast and safe. From 1971 to 1975, within the framework of international student brigades, 5,221 FDJ students were working in the USSR and 4,239 in other fraternal socialist countries.²⁰

The work of the German-Soviet Friendship Society also is of special importance to deepening socialist economic integration.²¹ It makes available the experiences of the Soviet working people in the construction of communism and thus helps new deeds to be achieved for the all round strengthening of the GDR and the alliance with the Soviet Union. "Collectives of German-Soviet Friendship" and circles engaged in the exploitation of Soviet experiences are purveyors of rich initiatives in industry and agriculture. Thus far, approximately 62,000 collectives with 1,400,000 members have acquired the honorific "German-Soviet Friendship Collective."

Long-term accords have been concluded between the association of GDR architects and the architects associations of the other countries in the socialist community of states in coordination with state agreements on scientific and cultural cooperation, and the cooperation with them has been deepened further. These accords, as well as annual accords, are setting down the rules of exchange of experiences, professional excursions, individual trips and consultations as well as for the exchange of information and exhibits.²²

The cooperation of social organizations in the GDR and the other countries of the socialist community of states, within the framework of socialist economic integration, significantly contributes, above and beyond the economic results, to deepening the fraternal relations among the peoples of the socialist community of states.

These economic effects of politically organized action can by no means be reduced to an economic end in itself. Although the economic effect is of decisive social importance, the primary emphasis of these activities is placed on the need for varied and conscious activity, for the application and development of human potentials and facilities, for creative work and personality-forming activities. That also reveals the profound social content of socialist democracy as a political form of development for free individual activity in community with others.

The economic and political rule of exploiter classes degraded working man in one form or another into a beast of burden and object of exploitation. In terms typical of the ruling exploiter classes, material wealth there became the measure of man. Socialism/communism on the other hand is a revolutionary transformation of society where man is the measure himself. For the first time in the history of society, the preeminence of general human development over human creations prevails, "that is, the development of all human capacities as such, not measured against a predetermined criterion."²³

A number of conclusions and developmental problems can be derived from the array of facts presented here that is by no means complete.²⁴ They are becoming all the more important politically as the problems assume the character of sociopolitical inevitabilities.

(1) The economic achievements of the social organizations can be raised to a higher power and can become much more strongly effective as social integration factors, once the leading state and economic organs on all levels effectuate the collaboration with the social organizations at a higher grade, as a point of major emphasis in the perfecting of socialist democracy in accordance with the SED program.

(2) The growing economic activities and initiatives of the social organizations reflect an ever stronger political motivation in the actions of managements and basic units of social organizations, in the ties among them and between social organizations and labor collectives.

(3) The increasing political motivation in the economic purposiveness that strives for achievement, as a general tendency, is carried into realization through a growing variety of specific organizational facilities and purposes that are expensible.

(4) The growing economic role of social organizations implies decisive processes of combining physical with mental work and working time with leisure as well as important aspects of the process of rapprochement, particularly between the working class and the socialist intelligentsia.

(5) The productive ties between education, science and culture and economic activities reveal themselves more and more in turning into an inexhaustible field for socialist personality development marked by aspects of human self-realization through labor, wherein productive creativity develops as both individual and collective need.

The pursuit of these inevitable interconnections and their purposeful development within the political organization of socialism, while they are being developed and made effective, is an important task to which a contribution also has to be made by political science and jurisprudence.

FOOTNOTES

1. Cf. especially B. N. Topornin, "Das politische System des Sozialismus" (The Political System of Socialism), Berlin, 1974, pp 150 ff; Z. A. Yampolskaya, "Social Organizations in the USSR" (in Russian), Moscow, 1972; "Marxistisch-leninistische allgemeine Theorie des Staates und des Rechts" (General Marxist-Leninist Theory of State and Law), Vol 3, Berlin, 1975, pp 235 ff; A. I. Lukyanov, "The Political System of Developed Socialism, PRAVDA, 4 June 1976, pp 2 f; Y. A. Tikhomirov, "Some Questions on the Development of the Political System of Socialism," "Sowjetwissenschaft" (Soviet Science) (GB), 1976, pp 958 ff; "The 25th CPSU Congress and the Problems of the Social Organizations," PRESSE DER SOWJETUNION, 1976, No 42, pp 9 ff.
2. A. Lilov, "The Inevitabilities in the Construction of the New Society," "Aktuelle Fragen und Entwicklungsperspektiven der sozialistischen Demokratie" (Topical Questions and Developmental Perspectives for Socialist Democracy), Berlin, 1976, p 16.
3. The FDGB, FDJ, DFD and the GDR Culture League have their own fractions in the GDR's People's Chamber and deputy representation in all bezirk assemblies. The kreis assemblies, city-kreis assemblies, city-district assemblies and community representations have deputies of the FDGB, FDJ, DFD, the GDR Culture League, the VdgB/BHG and the consumer cooperatives, nominated within the framework of the joint ballot of the National Front of the GDR (cf. Statistical Yearbook of the GDR, Berlin, 1976, pp 435 ff). In the 1975 USSR local Soviet elections, 413,453 Komsomol members and 601,839 collective farmers were among the chosen (cf. "The 25th CPSU Congress . . .," op. cit.).

4. Cf., e.g., articles 38, 52 section 2 and 54 section 1 of the GDR Youth Law of 28 January 1974, GBL, Part I, p 45.
5. Cf. B. N. Topornin, op. cit., p 154; A. I. Lukyanov, op. cit.; A. Lilov, op. cit., pp 7 ff.
6. "Anordnung ueber die Ordnung der Planung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR 1976 bis 1980" (Order on the System of Planning for the GDR Economy, 1976-1980), 20 November 1974, GBL Special Issue, No 775a, sector II, section 6.
7. The Chamber of Technology, in its Sixth Congress resolution, determined that the industrial sections and all Chamber of Technology organs would actively have to participate in the elaboration and realization of the science and technology plan and of the more long-term intensification programs (cf. "Materialien des 6. Kongresses der KDT am 18. und 17. May 1974 in Berlin," Berlin, 1974, pp 252 f).
8. Cf. in this respect, e.g., H. Tisch, The Tasks of the Trade Unions in Exploitation of the Ninth SED Congress," DIE ARBEIT, 1976, No 7, pp 1 ff; F. Roesel, "1976 Economic Plan--Expression of the Unity of Economic and Social Policy," Ibid., 1976, No 2, pp 2 ff; K. Sorgenicht, "The Perfecting of Socialist Democracy--Main Trend in the Development of the Socialist State Power," EINHEIT, 1976, pp 741 ff.
9. LERNEN UND HANDELN (DFD functionary organ), 1976, No 9, p 29; also cf. "We Are Discussing the 1976 Economic Plan," Ibid., No 10, pp 17 ff.
10. "Programm der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands" (SED Program), Berlin, 1976, p 44.
11. H. Heintze, "Competition Shapes Socialist Relations and Forms Personality," DIE ARBEIT, 1976, No 3, pp 2 ff.
12. Cf. H. Felgentreu and H. Menzzer, "On Effectively Supporting the 'Work, Study and Live Socialistically' Movement," DIE ARBEIT, 1976, No 10, pp 40 ff; J. Toepfer, "Strength of the Trade Unions--Advantage of Our Democracy," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Supplement, 9/10 October 1976.
13. Cf. H. Tisch, "The Meaning of Socialism Determines Our Work--Discussion Speech at the Ninth SED Congress," DIE ARBEIT, 1976, No 6, pp 60 ff; H. Mehnert, "On the Unity of Economic and Social Policy," Ibid., 1976, No 2, pp 8 ff.
14. Cf. FDJ Central Council, ed., "Vom IX. zum X. Parlament der Freien Deutschen Jugend" (From the Ninth to the 10th FDJ Parliament), Berlin, n.d., p 30.
15. Cf. "Still Greater Creative Achievements Are Our Goal," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 3/4 July 1976, p 5.

16. K. Marx, "Principles of the Critique of Political Economy," Berlin, 1953, pp 599 f.
17. Cf. Statistical Yearbook of the GDR 1976, Berlin, 1976, p 445.
18. Cf. H. Neukrantz, "Fraternal Trade Unions on Common Course," DIE ARBEIT, 1976, No 9, pp 46 ff; also cf. W. Beyreuther, "Trade Unionists Are Exploiting Results of the 25th CPSU Congress," Ibid., 1976, No 5, pp 7 ff.
19. Cf. "Materialien des 6. Kongresses der KDT . . .," loc. cit., p 27.
20. Cf. "Vom IX. zum X. Parlament . . .," loc. cit., pp 45 ff.
21. Cf. "Socialist Economic Integration and the Role of the Friendship Societies," PRESSE DER SOWJETUNION Supplement, 1976, No 47.
22. Cf. "7. Kongress des Bundes der Architekten der Deutschen Demokratischen Republik in der Hauptstadt der DDR Berlin am 13. und 14. November 1975" (Seventh Congress of the GDR Architects Association in the GDR Capital Berlin, 13-14 November 1975), Berlin, n.d., p 148 f.
23. K. Marx, op. cit., p 599.
24. The present article could not exhaustively deal with the activities of social organizations in the economic field. Furthermore, not all social organizations could be given credit that likewise are in many different ways supporting the solution of economic tasks through their social activities. Finally, even the treatment of the specific role of the socialist cooperatives must be relegated to a later publication.

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EAST GERMANY

ROLE OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT DISCUSSED

Potsdam-Babelsberg STAAT UND RECHT in German Vol 26 No 1, Jan 77 signed to press 30 Nov 76 pp 16-23

[Article by Dr Peter Zinnecker, GDR Academy of Political Science and Jurisprudence: "Social Organizations and Development of Personality in the Developed Socialist Society--On Some State Theory Research Aspects"]

[Text] The Ninth SED Congress has expressed appreciation of the great importance of the social organizations as elements of the political system of socialism in the further shaping of the developed socialist society. Our party program states: "The working people's social organizations are playing a great role in the realization of socialist democracy. The SED shall support the trade unions, the Free German Youth, the Democratic Women's League, the German Gymnastic and Sports League of the GDR, the Cultural League and all other organizations of the working people in the fulfillment of their specific tasks."¹ That position conforms with the assessment made at the 25th CPSU Congress, which makes clear that the working people's social organizations assume a growing responsibility also in the construction of communism: "The social organizations are an indispensable element of the Soviet political system. On the whole they now almost include the entire adult population of the country. That is a remarkable fact. Our social organizations constitute an important means for the citizens' participation in managing the affairs of society."² In line with that, the other fraternal parties likewise are underscoring the activities of the social organizations and their importance for the development and perfection of socialist democracy, and they are emphasizing that in and through the social organizations most citizens, in exercising their interests and constitutional rights, participate in the management of all state and social affairs.³

It gives greater emphasis to the demand placed on the social scientists, especially those in political science and jurisprudence, to deal more intensively with the political organizations of socialist society, mainly also with the development of the social organizations.⁴ That is all the more necessary as the imperialist ideologists in their struggle against true-to-life socialism also attack, and deliberately distort, the work of the social organizations in socialism, measuring them against the well-known yardstick of bourgeois democracy, in this case the bourgeois idea of the role of interest groups within pluralistic society.⁵

Our views of true democracy, or socialist democracy, and the fact that the masses are ever more comprehensively and effectively participating in the management of state and society, imply an increasingly closer cooperation between the state and the social organizations. Through and in the social organizations the citizens are exercising their basic socialist rights, first and foremost the basic right "comprehensively to participate in shaping the political, economic, social and cultural life of the socialist community and the socialist state" (GDR Constitution, article 21). This right, as article 21 continues, is, among other things, guaranteed by the citizens' "giving expression to their intent and demands through the authority of the social organizations."

The Ninth Party Congress finds the goal of the developed socialist society in "creating all conditions for the social relations and the physical and mental capacities of men to be able to fully develop, and in opening up all possibilities for them to give full meaning and rich culture to their lives, in that the thoughts and deeds of the working people are molded by socialist ideology, the Marxist-Leninist ideology of the working class."⁶ It is from this aspect of relations between freedom, democracy and personality that the work of the social organizations in the current phase of socialist development has to be examined. Stronger impulses for consolidating the socialist way of life have to come from political science and jurisprudence which must also come out with appropriate studies.⁷

The development of the universally educated socialist personality actively committing himself to the solution of social problems and distinguishing himself by a great wealth of interests, needs and spiritual as well as physical abilities, that ultimately is the decisive goal of socialism/communism. The guideline for determining the substance of our current work, of the activities by the party, the state and the social organizations, is the definition of personality contained in our party program. It will mold the future communist society. There will then be all those universally educated members of society who consciously and rationally manage public affairs and most efficiently direct the production of goods and services, for whom working for the good of society has become the primary vital need and who apply their abilities for the greatest benefit to the people.⁸

These statements reflect the creative application of the Marxist-Leninist view of the nature of personality. The founders of Marxism-Leninism, as is well known, saw the essence of man -- in contrast to all bourgeois conceptions of humanism and through taking issue with Feuerbach's image of man -- in all those social manifestations and relations which man acquires through his activities in life and which then manifest themselves in his conduct. The "Theses on Feuerbach" say about this: "The human being, however, rather than being an abstraction inherent in any given individual, is in reality the ensemble of social relations."⁹ The social relations are the totality of the mutual influences between the personality and society, between the groups and collectives in their relations to society and to the personality in the process of their material and intellectual activities. In the

"German Ideology" Marx and Engels write that "the true spiritual wealth of the individual wholly depends on the wealth of his real relations."¹⁰

Within the social relations, the production relations are the most important factor in the web of conditions for personality development. The founders of Marxism-Leninism recognized that human freedom and genuine democracy would become possible and real only through the abolition of private property and the creation of the public ownership in the means of production, through transforming all members of society into working people and through the possibility for their common disposition of social wealth. The classic formulation for it is found in the "Communist Manifesto" which says: "In place of the old bourgeois society, with its classes and class antagonisms, we shall have an association in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."¹¹

The place of the personality in society also has become a cardinal point in the international confrontation between socialism and imperialism. In this context, as already mentioned, the attacks by the imperialist ideologists also are directed against the work of the social organizations in socialism. The recommendations for a pluralization of socialist society and for transforming the social organizations into promotional groups in the sense of bourgeois notions of democracy¹² are directed against the leadership role of the Marxist-Leninist party and against the socialist state as the main tool of the working class and all working people in the political system of socialism. The bourgeois theory on the need for affiliations and interest groups to represent the interests of the individual in the "modern mass state" is an objective expression of the existing capitalist production relations and the opposition, combined with it, between the interests of the working people and the interests of the state, the power tool of the monopoly bourgeoisie. Subjectively, this theory as well as the actual existence and the work of those groups serve the ruling class in maintaining the illusions about bourgeois democracy and in disguising the true class and power relations. That becomes clear, for example, from the way the bourgeois theory of state classifies the various interest groups. Wittkaemper, for instance, differentiates them along the lines of their occupational interests (employers, workers, employees, civil servants, farmers and foresters, craftsmen, free trades, commerce, industry, banks), associations of industry and commerce, and religious, ideological and altruistic interests.¹³

This is a model of an allegedly pluralistic society. Actually such a pluralistic society does not exist at all because the monopoly bourgeoisie exercises its dictatorship without interference in the decisive matters of power. Yet, combined with such attributes of bourgeois democracy as the division of power and the existence of an opposition party, that model should also apply to the development of government and law in the socialist countries, according to imperialist notions. In opposition to that kind of "recommendations," the SED, based on the teachings by the founders of Marxism-Leninism and by using the experiences of the Soviet Union as well as the other socialist countries, has definitely thrown over the theory and practice of the bourgeois

state, while in the process of constructing socialism. Led by the SED, the working class, together with all working people freed from exploitation, has established and made solid the socialist state and created the political system of socialism. Disappointed in the development of true-to-life socialism and in its disregard for the "suggestions for the democratization of the political system," the ideologists of imperialism have nothing left but their old argument, anticommunist and repeatedly unmasked by Lenin already, that the end of bourgeois democracy in the proletarian revolution is tantamount to the end of all democracy altogether. Having become ever more discreditable in their slanderous campaigns against true-to-life socialism because of the successes of socialist construction, they now seek to defame the position of man in socialist society. Doing so, they follow two different directions: By means of the bourgeois postulates of freedom and democracy, which the bourgeoisie itself has never in history been able to bring to realization, they seek to support the thesis of the alleged lack of freedom and lack of democracy in socialism, on the one hand. On the other, their intention is to disguise the ever more clearly emerging crisis of bourgeois democracy. The Marxist-Leninist position on this is expressed irrefutably and unequivocally as follows: "To be exploited and to be free are two things that are mutually exclusive. Freedom for the working people is brought about only through the end of exploitation, through socialism."¹⁴

With the continued shaping of the developed socialist society, the further development of socialist production relations and socialist democracy, greater importance attaches to responsible and expert actions on the part of the individual, to his skills and his readiness for commitment. That concerns the attitudes and activities of the individual working person in production, the proper use he makes of the basic assets placed in his trust by society at an ever increasing scope, as well as his participation in the management of state and society. A decisive criterion of the communist personality is his conscious participation in the management of public affairs, as he has understood that his individual facilities and capabilities can become effective only as social force and that he can so fulfill the increasing variety of his individual interests, needs and inclinations.

The scientific design of the new relationship between individual, state and society under the conditions attained in the shaping of developed socialist society is found in the Ninth Party Congress resolutions. Here are emerging ever more clearly the contours of the new type of man who no longer must fulfill his personal interests and needs separate from, or as in capitalism, even in opposition to, state and society, but who understands his own capacity as a social capacity which is, in turn, politically organized. Karl Marx wrote as long as 134 years ago: "Only when the real, individual human being takes back down the abstract notion of citizen and has become an individual human being in his empirical life, in his individual work, in his individual relationships, a member of a species, and has recognized and organized, as a man, his 'forces propres' as social forces, and thus no longer separates from himself the social force in the form of political force, only then will human emancipation have been accomplished."¹⁵ In the spirit of this purpose is the

perfecting of socialist democracy in the further development of the socialist state power.¹⁶ The strength of socialist democracy lies in its working in all areas of public life and in ever more comprehensively and effectively applying all the capacity of the individual to the well-being of the community. This power it has is being made fruitful, not last, through developing the cooperation between the state organs and the social organizations on behalf of solving the main task.¹⁷

In scientific research there are, when one investigates the personality-forming role of the social organizations, in my opinion the following problems:

First of all, one will have to explore and present, while proceeding from the Marxist-Leninist concept of personality, the increasing role of conscious action in the continued shaping of the developed socialist society and the ever more clearly apparent inevitable connections between socialist democracy and freedom under the developmental conditions attained. That is a cooperative task for various disciplines of the Marxist-Leninist social sciences.¹⁸ Political science and jurisprudence have to deal particularly with the role of political organization in personality development and with perfecting the manifold possibilities that exist for democratic activities on the part of the working people.

One must, secondly, examine the cooperation between the socialist state and social organizations for meeting the interests of the citizens and for their exercising their civic rights and duties within the social organizations.

The Ninth Party Congress has emphasized that developed socialism is marked by the all round development of the interests of personality and by the increasing combination between personal interests and the overall interests of socialist society. The objective conformity between individual, collective and overall social interests, as impulse for continued progress, is being brought to awareness, in its class-bound roots, by the Marxist-Leninist party, through the shaping of developed socialism, at an ever higher level of demand. The individual and collective interest ever more strongly absorbs the socially necessary and the truly possible at any given stage of historic development, whereby it becomes more substantial and diverse.

The social organizations are offering significant fields of activity and possibilities to realize collectively the interests of the members and other working people and to make them effective in the overall social sense. These interests are varied and diverse in type. Out in front, with respect to its social importance and breadth, stands the basic interest in one's own creative participation in augmenting the material and spiritual wealth of socialist society. That is why, within the total framework of the social organizations, the trade unions occupy a central place, and this also with regard to their personality-forming role. The unity between the shaping of society and the development of personality in the running of socialist competition, in the contest for the title "collective of socialist work," in the work with personal-creative plans, in the elaboration and realization

of counterplans, the "notes on the plan" movement, the innovator movement, the instituting of initiative shifts, the massive operation of schools of socialist work, the sponsoring of enterprise festivals and so forth testifies to the outstanding position the trade unions hold within the total mechanism of socialist democracy.

In the social organizations the working people are exercising their civic rights and duties in specific ways. They realize how much real power they have in the shaping of society through their participation, for instance, in bringing to realization overall social projects and through raising to a higher power what their abilities are capable of within the collective of their organization. In and through the social organizations the working people are brought close to the work the state is doing. They are developing their state and legal consciousness and their abilities through the practical work they do, be it as people's deputy, a member of an FDJ control post, a member of an opinion expert commission working out study plans for a ministry, in working for one of the marriage counseling centers of the DFD, in DRK ambulance service or in domestic services through VS (People's Solidarity).

Thirdly, the role of the social organizations toward developing socialist personalities should be seen in their capacity as "transmissions" and "schools of communism." Closely related to what was stated before, the social organizations have an important task in having their members, and other citizens as well, take part in state management, planning and, in particular, in finding optimum decisions in the sense of optimizing social purposes, as well as in having all citizens participate in the implementation of ends. In and through the social organizations the citizens get greatly involved in the preparation and implementation of the decisions made by the people's representations. As elements of the political system of socialism, the social organizations are schools for economic activity, schools of administration and molders of training and education in the broadest sense. Through the activities within the collective of the social organizations, the aware observance of the voluntarily recognized norms of the collective, the exercise of rights and duties as members, the assumption of socially important tasks and functions in the social organizations or on assignment by them, the formation and reinforcement of valuable traits of character are furthered among the members. The social organizations explain to their members and other citizens, in specific ways that connect with the objectives of any given organization, the Marxist-Leninist party decisions and the laws of the socialist state, and they thereby arouse their initiatives. There are many different educational activities going on in the social organizations. Suffice it to recall the already referred to schools of socialist work in the FDGB, the young socialists circles in the FDJ, the women's academies in the DFD, the speakers' program of Urania and of the Culture League, the training activities of the Chamber of Technology, the work of the medical science associations, the associations of culture and art creators in the GDR and so forth.

The SED is paying great attention to the social organizations' further work in the shaping of the developed socialist society, to their cooperation with the state organs on all levels toward putting into effect the unity of economic and social policy, and to their personality-forming role. Our party program and statute commit the communists to working actively in, and to mobilize, the social organizations. "It largely depends on the convincing, mobilizing and exemplary activities of the communists working in the FDGB, the FDJ, the DFD, the DTSB of the GDR, the German-Soviet Friendship Society and all other social organizations and the National Front committees, how they fulfill these responsible tasks of theirs in the shaping of the developed socialist society."¹⁹

FOOTNOTES

1. "Programm der Sozialistischen Deutschen Einheitspartei" (SED Program), Berlin, 1976, p 43.
2. L. I. Brezhnev, "25th CPSU Congress--CPSU Central Committee Status Report and the Next Party Tasks in Domestic and Foreign Policy," Berlin, 1976, p 102.
3. Cf. "From the 15th CPCZ Congress Report," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 13 April 1976, pp 3 f; "PZPR Central Committee Status Report, "Information Bulletin of the PZPR Central Committee, Special Issue 1976," Warsaw, 1976, pp 64 ff; "BCP Central Committee Status Report," Sofia Press, pp 77 f; "Central Committee Status Report to the 11th USAP Congress," Bulletin of the Embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in the GDR," 25 April 1975, p 55.
4. The first results of these problems are already available, cf. the following publications: "Socialist State, Social Organizations, Personality--Materials of the International Symposium of 26 May 1975 in Potsdam-Babelsberg," AKTUELLE BEITRAEGE DER STAATS- UND RECHTSWISSENSCHAFT, No 140, Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1976; Z. A. Yampolskaya, ed., "Voluntary Societies in Socialism," Moscow, 1976. The following persons collaborated in writing this monography: H. I. Schiglik, Z. A. Yampolskaya, D. V. Shutko, A. I. Mazlyaev, G. A. Kudryavtseva, USSR; A. Vodenicharov, Bulgaria; R. Mand, R. Stueber, GDR; M. Rehurek, CSSR; and J. Romul, Poland.
5. Cf. T. Eschenburg, "Staat und Gesellschaft in Deutschland" (State and Society in Germany), Munich, n.d., p 719.
6. "Programm . . .," op. cit., p 22.
7. Cf. K. Hager, "Social Science Tasks," EINHEIT, 1975, p 139.
8. Cf. "Programm . . .," op. cit., p 74.
9. K. Marx/F. Engels, "Werke" (Works), Vol 3, Berlin, 1959, p 6.

10. Ibid., p 37.
11. Ibid., Vol 4, Berlin, 1959, p 482.
12. Cf., e.g., K. v. Beyme, "Gesellschaftliche Organisationen--Interessengruppen--Verbaende, Sowjetsystem und Demokratische Gesellschaft--Eine vergleichende Enzyklopaedie" (Social Organizations--Interest Groups--Soviet System and Democratic Society--A Comparative Encyclopedia), Freiburg, 1968; "Interessengruppen in der Demokratie" (Interest Groups in Democracy), Munich, 1969.
13. Cf. G. W. Wittkaemper, "Grundgesetz und Interessenverbaende--Die verfassungsrechtliche Stellung der Interessenverbaende nach dem Grundgesetz" (Basic Law and Interest Groups--The Constitutional Position of Interest Groups According to the Basic Law), Cologne/Opladen, 1963, p 33.
14. Comrade Erich Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands an den IX. Parteitag der SED" (SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress), Berlin, 1976, p 111.
15. K. Marx/F. Engels, op. cit., Vol 1, Berlin, 1958, p 370.
16. Cf. "Programm . . .," op. cit., p 41.
17. Cf. Comrade Erich Honecker, op. cit., p 112; "Direktive des IX. Parteitages der SED zum Fuenfjahrplan fuer die Entwicklung der Volkswirtschaft der DDR in den Jahren 1976-1980" (Ninth SED Congress Directive on GDR Economic Development for the 1976-1980 Five-Year Plan), Berlin, 1976, pp 174 f; "Programm . . .," op. cit., pp 42 f.
18. Cf. H. Schliwa, "Socialist Democracy and Individual Freedom," DEUTSCHE ZEITSCHRIFT FUER PHILOSOPHIE, 1976, p 915; F. Rupprecht, "Democracy and Freedom in the Developed Socialist Society--Discussion in the Science Council for Marxist-Leninist Philosophy," Ibid., 1976, p 986; W. Eichhorn I, "Democracy and Freedom in Socialist Society," EINHEIT, 1976, pp 978 ff.
19. "Programm . . .," op. cit., pp 69 f.

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CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

DUTIES OF PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE IN PREVENTING JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 31 No 3, Feb 77 pp 71-74

[Article by Dr Roland Mueller and Dr Lothar Reuter, attorneys with the GDR General Prosecuting Attorney's Office]

[Text] The Ninth SED Congress and the Tenth FDJ Parliament established new criteria for the consistent implementation of socialist youth policy. In his speech to the Tenth FDJ Parliament Erich Honecker declared: "The youth of our country is called to outstanding achievements in the years to come. The transition to the gradual construction of communism draws nearer, and we are preparing it by further organizing the developed socialist society. That is why the ninth party congress has dealt so exhaustively with the communist education of our youth. All this means a tremendous task for the Free German Youth."¹

The new stage in the implementation of socialist youth policy is characterized by the steadily growing responsibility of our young people themselves, especially the youth federation in accordance with its role as the active helper and fighting reserve of the party of the working class, and by many youth initiatives for the consolidation of our republic. Particularly our working class youth may be claimed exemplary in this respect.

At the same time this implies new challenges to the work of the state organs and facilities, especially socialist education, involved in training the young generation. The justice and security organs are also required to provide a more active contribution to the prevention of juvenile delinquency on the sure basis of tried and tested experiences and with a view to the new and greater challenges. This task is closely connected with the fact that "the role of the law, legality and the consistent reaction to every crime or illegality must objectively increase."² It is therefore vital as early as possible to form the socialist legal consciousness and lawful behavior of our youths, and to train them to become our comrades-at-arms in the fight for socialist legality. It is one of the most important considerations here that juveniles should in fact actively cooperate in crime prevention, and most certainly refrain from committing offenses against the law.

It is our aim in the following to explain some main trends of the work of public prosecutors for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, undertaken in close cooperation with other state organs and social organizations.

Cooperation With Local Organs

In accordance with their responsibility for the consolidation of socialist legality, the development of the socialist state and legal consciousness of citizens, and the improvement of security and order, the tasks involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency are a firm element in the leadership exercised by the local people's representations and their organs. In recent years many bezirk, kreis and city councils have drawn up special resolutions outlining clear and achievable tasks for the prevention of juvenile delinquency. Examples are the resolution by the resolution by Rostock Bezirk Council, dated 7 November 1975, on "tasks on the legal education of juveniles," and the resolution by Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk Council of 17 June 1976 on "measures for the effective prevention of crime, the improvement in the standard of legal education and the diminution of juvenile delinquency." These resolutions aim

- Even more successfully to encourage the process of the education and training of young people to socialist personalities and help all juveniles to prove their worth as socialist citizens as well as struggle against any behavior foreign to socialism;
- In politico-ideological work to organize legal propaganda among juveniles according to plan and strengthen the conscious attitude of juveniles to the standards of socialist community life;
- For all educators to strengthen and assist all activities by juveniles which involve the reinforcement of conscious discipline and order, such as are demonstrated in the many types of voluntary work and self-education;
- Comprehensively to utilize and further perfect the conditions provided by our society so that juveniles may meaningfully develop their initiatives with respect to learning, vocational training and leisure;
- At the first intimation of backwardness of individual children and juveniles in the development of their socialist personalities to react promptly, consistently handle negative phenomena and trace the conditions favoring them, as well as overcome any such difficulties by persuasive and understanding work with the juveniles and their parents.

The resolutions of the bezirk councils are based on the following principles:

1. The tasks involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency are derived from the requirements of socialist youth policy and implemented as the indivisible element of the latter. The education of juveniles to an elevated

socialist state and legal consciousness and the conscious voluntary observance of socialist legality (article 6 of the youth law) is conceived and organized by the state as an element of the total societal efforts for the evolution of socialist personalities.

2. On the basis of the youth law our socialist state implements as planned the tasks of socialist youth policy. They are reflected in the annual youth promotion plans as per article 55 of the youth law. The bezirk councils have consequently resolved to include in the youth promotion plans all tasks involved in the legal education of youth.

The Rostock Bezirk Council resolution calls upon the heads of economy managing organs and enterprises to prepare conceptions on legal education as part and parcel of the youth promotion plans. The local councils as well as enterprise heads are obligated to talk about the implementation of the tasks of legal education when reporting to the local people's representatives on the fulfillment of the youth promotion plans.

3. The tasks involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the legal education of juveniles are integrated in the assignments of the various departments of the council. In connection with the implementation of the socialist education and training of students, the vocational training of apprentices, assistance to families and the assurance of protection for children and juveniles the departments of the council establish and enforce on their own responsibility the measures designed to assist the prevention of juvenile delinquency and legal education.

At the same time the council is responsible for orienting to the close cooperation of the council departments with the security and justice organs as well as social organizations. The provisions drawn up in the council resolution take into consideration the many tried and tested types and methods of cooperation which emerged in recent years. The deputy for internal affairs to the chairman of the council is responsible for the coordination and synchronization of state measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The measures resolved upon by the councils have resulted in many actions by state organs; they encourage cooperation with the FDJ and the labor unions in the matter of the legal education of juveniles and the strengthening of socialist legality. The planned checks and reporting ordered by the bezirk councils serve the implementation of the resolutions resolved upon. These checks also involve the permanent committees of the local people's representations.

The public prosecutors for their part also carry a great deal of responsibility in the process of the implementation of the bezirk council measures for the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the legal education of youth.

"This (responsibility) arises from their legal function to watch over the strict observance of socialist legality, defend the socialist social order

and state order as well as all citizens from violations of the law, and lead the fight against crime. This function includes, among others, the duty regularly to analyze the causes and conditions of crimes as well as the results of crime prevention measures. The experiences and conclusions thereby gained must be conveyed to the responsible leadership organs, so that the latter may be able to utilize them."³

An important basis for comprehensive and coordinated action is the regular analytical evaluation of juvenile delinquency in the region. Many bezirks have found it useful periodically to discuss the efficiency of preventive measures. Especially the Erfurt and Karl-Marx-Stadt bezirks contribute work which is highly praised by the local organs. The public prosecutors of these bezirks, for instance, have long prepared semi-annual or annual summaries. Using the results of prosecutions they inform about the outstanding causes and conditions of juvenile delinquency in the region and provide directives with regard to the measures necessary for effective prevention. Experiences gained in preventive work and the legal education of youth are evaluated. This type of information enables bezirk and kreis councils to draw factual conclusions for their sphere of responsibility. Analytical data from the public prosecutor's system offer considerable assistance to local councils respectinv the regular evaluation of the preventive measures decided upon.

Cooperation With the Organs and Facilities of Popular Education

In her contribution to the discussion at the Ninth SED Congress Minister for Public Education Margot Honecker said:

"We not only can, we must base our educational work on the need to ensure that the mass of our juveniles is politically committed and ready to accept responsibility, that it is increasingly aware of world events and acts in steady solidarity, that it endeavors to achieve something for itself and for society. While such phenomena as self-indulgence, apathy, lack of helpfulness and egotism still persist, they do not arise legitimately from the development of our society, nor are they typical. They are remnants of obsolescent ideas, lingering on (and in part revitalized) from a society in decline, and our educational system must confront them most seriously. It is not only the school which must challenge youth; the family has an even more important role."⁴

In accordance with this orientation the organs of public education carry out their responsibility for preventing and dealing with the backwardness of some children and juveniles with respect to personality development. These tasks are an element of the pedagogical leadership in the regions and schools. Especially the following measures are involved:

- Within the prevailing curriculums greater emphasis on the legal education of students as an element of civics as well as in extra-curricular activities;

- Conduct of further educational events for educators on constitutional and legal questions as well as on the legal education of students;
- Prompt initiation of the necessary pedagogical measures (in cooperation with the parents) in cases of student misbehavior;
- Consistent reaction to student crime.

The work of the organs of the Youth Help organization which make a considerable contribution to the prevention of juvenile delinquency, was further improved consonant with the challenges and new criteria arising from the Ninth SED Congress.⁵

The public prosecutors assist the organs of public education in the implementation of preventive measures. Stable working relationships exist in most bezirks between the public prosecutor's office and the organs and facilities of public education. In Cottbus Bezirk an annual agreement is concluded on cooperation between the bezirk public prosecutor and the bezirk school board.

This cooperation concentrates in particular on the following points:

1. Assistance with the legal education of students.

Many public prosecutors participate in extra-curricular legal education. They lead study groups on "socialist law" and hold educational discussions with students in preparation of the youth consecration. Often they help the educators in the preparation of these students for attendance at a trial. They evaluate criminal prosecutions in student and FDJ collectives.⁶

2. Assistance with further educational measures for educators on constitutional and legal questions as well as legal education.

This cooperation focuses on the treatment of problems involved in the textual and methodological organization of student legal education.⁷ Public prosecutors also frequently lecture students of pedagogical training establishments on the problems involved in the prevention of juvenile delinquency and the legal education of students.

3. Assurance of effective reactions to truancy and offenses committed by students.

The contacts between public prosecutors and schools are used in order effectively and correctly to react to misbehavior by individual students. Educators and parents representatives are helped proceed with the legal means at their disposal.

Public prosecutors and investigative organs closely cooperate with the schools to ensure educationally effective measures in the case of student crime. This is an important aspect of cooperation, best demonstrated by

the fact that it was possible in 1975 in the majority of cases involving student crime either to forego prosecution as per article 67 StGB [penal code] because the schools had already initiated adequate educational measures, or to hand the matter over to arbitration. The efficacy of these conclusive decisions is largely dependent on their meaningful coordination with pedagogical measures.

4. Attendance at legal conferences in the sector of public education or at discussions with school principals.

In the sector of public education a beginning has been made with organizing legal conferences on problems of the legal education of students. At these conferences public prosecutors were given an opportunity to relate their experiences in the field of the prevention of juvenile delinquency. It is an established practice in many kreises for the public prosecutors once every year to discuss prevention with school principals.

5. Cooperation with the organs of the Youth Help organization with respect to the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

This cooperation proceeds as per the joint instruction "on the cooperation between the public prosecutor's office, the German People's Police and the organs of Youth Help in the case of criminal offenses committed by juveniles and children."⁸ The principles of cooperation therein established have proven successful in practice.

Cooperation With the Organs and Facilities of Vocational Training

The Ninth SED Congress adopted the target in the Five-Year Plan 1976-1980 to train 1 million boys and girls as skilled workers.⁹ The professional training and communist education of the new generation of the leading class in our society, the working class, represent an indivisible unity.

In recent years greater emphasis was given the inclusion in communist education of the legal education of apprentices.¹⁰ Order and discipline in apprentice dormitories have steadily improved.

The introduction, from 1 September 1977, of a new instruction topic "socialist law" will help the apprentices acquire knowledge of the labor, family and civil codes as well as of the youth law, so that their socialist legal consciousness and behavior will be increasingly imprinted.¹¹ Currently great efforts are under way to prepare the teaching of this new subject at the best possible quality. The bezirk cabinets for the further education of vocational training cadres are organizing instruction events with those educators and teachers who will in future conduct classes in "socialist law." Methodical teaching aids for educators and materials for apprentices are also in preparation. These measures represent an important step forward in order, based on Soviet experiences in vocational training, to provide such legal knowledge as needed by the future skilled workers on the job and in their personal lives.

The legal education of apprentices increasingly follows the plan. The resolution (mentioned earlier) by the Rostock Bezirk Council, for example obligated the heads of the economy managing organs and enterprises to ensure that the work plans of the managers and educators at their subordinated apprentice dormitories and residences include the necessary measures of legal education for the apprentices. The managers of apprentice dormitories and residences were directed in the work plans to determine the goal, the textual key points and methods of legal instruction, in close cooperation with the basic organizations of the FDJ and in coordination with the departments for vocational training and counseling at the local councils as well as with the justice and security organs. Regular exchanges of experience are valued very highly. It has been found useful in large vocational training facilities to conduct legal conferences.

Cooperation between the public prosecutor's offices and the organs and facilities of vocational training with respect to the legal education of apprentices and the prevention of juvenile delinquency has made excellent progress in recent years. It deals with the following tasks in particular:

1. Assistance with the legal education of apprentices by many different methods.¹²
2. Assistance with the further education of cadres involved in vocational training, with respect to constitutional and legal problems as well as legal education.

Just as in the sector of public education, the public prosecutors also help with further educational measures for senior cadres involved in vocational training. They convey their experiences in the prevention of juvenile delinquency, especially in eliminating the causes and conditions favoring crime. Currently it is important to provide help to courses of instruction in preparation of the new classes on "socialist law."

3. The exertion of influence on the enforcement of the measures intended to safeguard the vocational training, education and residential care of endangered juveniles.¹³ If there are indications that enterprises neglect their legal duty for the education and care of endangered juveniles, supervisory and control measures must be adopted.
4. The educationally effective conduct of criminal prosecutions of juveniles.

In this matter great importance lies with the discovery and elimination of the causes and conditions of crimes committed by apprentices. The discussion to be organized in the apprentice collectives as per article 102 paragraph 3 StPO must be so arranged that, in addition to the particular case under review, general lessons may be taught, which are useful for the entire collective. We must always consider whether the offense is suitable for trial before a wider public, for example in the apprentice dormitory. Appropriate proposals, coordinated with the heads of the vocational training facilities, should be submitted to the kreis courts.

Cooperation With the FDJ

The earlier FDJ directives on the legal education of youth and prevention of juvenile delinquency were confirmed by the resolutions of the Tenth FDJ Parliament. The Central Council report of the FDJ to the Tenth Parliament emphasized that the great importance of broader teaching of the law and legislation is appreciated.¹⁴

The basis of the uniform procedure of FDJ leadership organizations in the legal education of youth and the prevention of juvenile delinquency is represented by the resolutions adopted by the FDJ Central Council secretariat on 25 April 1974, "FDJ measures to raise the legal consciousness of juveniles and concerning the political work with juveniles who are backward in their socialist personality development" and the two supplementary documents enacted on 17 January 1975: "Order on the tasks, working methods and composition of the study group 'legal education' at FDJ bezirk and kreis leadership organizations" and "order on the tasks, working methods and composition of the FDJ public order groups at the FDJ bezirk and kreis leadership organizations."¹⁵ In the implementation of these resolutions the FDJ leadership organizations concentrated on the following tasks for the period 1975/1976:

- Purposeful, coordinated development of effective legal propaganda as a firm element of the FDJ's politico-ideological work;
- Reinforcement of the responsibility of young people in the matter of raising the standard of order, discipline and security;
- One-to-one work with backward juveniles;
- Higher standard of the work of the study groups "legal education" at FDJ bezirk and kreis leadership organizations.

The systematic teaching of legal knowledge to FDJ functionaries was achieved. Youth brigades are increasingly involved with the competition for the title "collective of exemplary order, discipline and security." Sponsorship work with backward juveniles has become a widespread method of effective help.¹⁶

Capable "legal education" study groups are to be found at the bezirk leadership organizations and nearly all kreis leadership organizations. These accomplish their assignments according to plan and help the secretariats resolve the necessary measures for the further development of legal education in the respective sphere of responsibility.

FDJ leadership organizations and public prosecutors both maintain that the prevention of crimes and other legal offenses committed by juveniles can be properly handled only by youth itself. FDJ leadership organizations must be assisted to organize the legal education of youth and the work with backward juveniles as a firm element of their political instruction of youth. Pursuing the tried and tested methods of cooperation the public prosecutors are concentrating on

- Active and fruitful cooperation in the "legal education" study groups of FDJ bezirk and kreis leadership organizations;
- The provision of topical and analytical data on problems concerning the prevention of juvenile delinquency and legal propaganda among juveniles as well as experiences of the public prosecutors supervision of legality;
- Active involvement in legal propaganda among juveniles, especially by the teaching of basic law to FDJ functionaries;
- Effective involvement of FDJ basic organizations in criminal prosecutions of juveniles;
- Help with the development of broad-ranging work concerning the sponsorship of backward juveniles.

The prevention of juvenile delinquency is indivisibly linked with the effective prosecution of juvenile crime. Crimes committed by juveniles must elicit reactions particularly appropriate to educational efficacy. The work of public prosecutors also must be permeated by the great challenges posed by the Ninth SED Congress to the education of the young generation.

FOOTNOTES

1. E. Honecker, "The Resolutions of the Ninth SED Congress Are a Fighting Program for Our Youth," JUNGE GENERATION 1976, No 7, p 12.
2. J. Streit, "Continuing on the Tried and Tested Course! (On the Ninth SED Congress)," NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, p 346.
3. J. Streit, "Cooperation Between the Public Prosecutor's Office and the Local People's Representations and Their Organs in the Consolidation of Socialist Legality," NEUE JUSTIZ 1973, p 467.
4. M. Honecker, in "Protokoll der Verhandlungen des IX. Parteitages der SED" [Minutes of the Discussions at the Ninth SED Congress], Vol 1, Berlin 1976, p 293.
5. See E. Mannschatz, "Requirements and Criteria for the Method of Operation in the Field of Educational Aid," JUGENDHILFE 1976, No 7/8, pp 198 ff.
6. On assistance with the legal education of students see in particular E. Enzian/L. Boehme in NEUE JUSTIZ 1975, pp 17 f; Ch. Fesser/P. Gase in NEUE JUSTIZ 1975, pp 329 f; R. Burkhardt in NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, pp 573 f.
7. See E. Bauer/E. Kunz, "Assistance to the Organs of Public Education in the Legal Education of Students," NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, p 558. Similar experiences have been reported by other bezirks also.

8. See R. Mueller/L. Reuter, "On Some Tasks Involved in the Fight Against Juvenile Delinquency," NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, pp 319 ff (320).
9. See E. Honecker, "Bericht des Zentralkomitees der SED an den IX. Parteitag der SED" [SED Central Committee Report to the Ninth SED Congress], Berlin 1976, p 101.
10. See H. Gieding, "Legal Education of Apprentices--Significant Element of the Communist Education of the Future Generation of Skilled Workers," NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, pp 153 ff.
11. See Resolution by the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, the GDR Council of Ministers, the FDGB Federal Executive Board and the FDJ Central Council of 7 December 1976 "For a High Standard in the Implementation of the Ninth SED Congress Resolutions Affecting Vocational Training," NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, 13 December 1976, p 3.
12. See W. Hummel/J. Berner in NEUE JUSTIZ 1973, pp 708 f; M. Pritzens/V. Kessler in NEUE JUSTIZ 1974, p 331; K. Hartmann in NEUE JUSTIZ 1974, pp 464 f; W. Hummel/U. Eichstaedt/E. Ferner in NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, pp 648 f.
13. See Joint Directive by the Minister for Public Education and the State Secretary for Vocational Training on Safeguarding the Vocational Education, Training and Residential Care of Endangered Juveniles of 13 August 1974 (Instructions and Directives of the State Secretariat for Vocational Training 1974, No 10, p 133). From the standpoint of Youth Help see comment by R. Hoelsel, JUGENDHILFE 1976, No 15, pp 154 ff.
14. E. Krenz, "FDJ Central Council Report to the Tenth Parliament of the Free German Youth," JUNGE GENERATION 1976, No 7, p 61.
15. See Ch. Wehner, "FDJ Tasks Involved in the Improvement of the Legal Consciousness of Juveniles," NEUE JUSTIZ 1974, pp 633 ff; U. Jung/L. Reuter, "FDJ Experiences in the Legal Education of Juveniles," NEUE JUSTIZ 1975, pp 351 ff.
16. The department state and law at the FDJ Central Council, in cooperation with the public prosecutor general's office of the GDR, has prepared data based on experiences and made it available to all FDJ leadership organizations. This material was also published in JUGENDHILFE 1976, No 5, pp 148 ff.

On FDJ experiences with sponsorship see also E. Hoffmann in NEUE JUSTIZ 1976, pp 270 ff.

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MANAGEMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE PROCESS BY PUBLIC PROSECUTORS ASSESSED

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 31 No 1, Jan 77 pp 7-10

[Article by Guenter Wendland, GDR Deputy General Prosecuting Attorney]

[Text] Life in our republic convincingly demonstrates how new and better conditions for the more successful struggle against criminality evolve simultaneously with the material opportunities, the growing responsibility of the working class and all working people for the realization of the observance of the law, the broad development of socialist democracy. At the ninth party congress, in consideration of this growth and maturation process, our party was able to set out future-oriented challenges to the organization and enforcement of the law. We must at all times keep these great and truly humanist goals in view if we want realistically to appraise the quality of our own work. After all, the art of government in any field consists in formulating the immutability of the inevitable goal, determining at each stage precisely those tasks which are realistic in terms of the developmental level and therefore both necessary and capable of energetic resolution. This fundamental requirement must be considered in any decisionmaking and in whatever area or "social dimension."

In fact it is precisely the many varied social possibilities for preventing criminality which obligate us to embark on critical stocktaking with respect to the quality of our work. We see more and more clearly that the unity of criminal prosecution and prevention represents an axiom of social penal policy. Lenin's classic and tested dictum that the exposure of every crime is the indispensable prerequisite for the prevention of criminality remains without alternative. It is equally true that the improvement of order, discipline and safety prevents crime and, at the same time, facilitates investigations.

Considered from the standpoint of criminal prosecution that means the need to ensure that all crimes are exposed, criminal responsibility undeniably and convincingly proved, and everything done to ascertain and redress the actual causes and conditions of the crime. This goal is obviously not new, but juxtaposed with the great initiatives of workers collectives for order, discipline and security this task gains new social dimensions. We will have

to decide quite soberly which tested procedures to retain and therefore continue, which formerly useful measures are now superseded and therefore in need of amendment, or which defects tell us that discrepancies have arisen in this field as the result of the rapid development of our society and the standard of government.

Results of the Implementation of the Instruction on the Handling of Investigations

Especially since the Eighth SED Congress we have made constant efforts to improve the quality of investigations. We generalized our experiences in the instruction on the handling of investigations by the public prosecutors. Having carefully collected the findings of about 1 year's work with this instruction, it now seems appropriate to publish generalizing evaluations. The positive results are demonstrated in particular by the following:

1. The instruction has contributed to the precise definition of the public prosecutors responsibility in accordance with the constitution. In the course of investigations that applies especially to relations between the public prosecutor and the criminal investigation police. In the meantime it has been recognized that the management of the investigation is part and parcel of the uniform task of the GDR public prosecutor's office, that is the obligation to watch over the observance of legality. That is also the crucial starting point for the exact demarcation of responsibility between the public prosecutor's office and the investigative organs in accordance with the constitutional authority of the public prosecutor's office. Furthermore it helped considerably in the practical implementation of the provisions governing prosecutions. The instruction thus serves our common concern to more effectively defend against criminal offenses society as a whole and every one of its members.

2. The instruction responds to the practical requirement for differentiated management methods. It answers to the basic command which is to discover and elucidate every crime and safeguard the rights of the working people in major and minor matters. Within the framework of constitutional and penal provisions it serves to provide the working methods which must be used in conformity with conditions and here and now, so as to ensure the greatest possible social efficacy of the investigative processes. It is therefore appropriate to the actual possibilities of the public prosecutor's office, which, on pain of scattering our efforts, enjoin us not to tackle everything at the same time. The differentiating methodological provisions are derived from the best experiences and have proven their value in the course of generalization.

3. The working methods of public prosecutors have achieved greater uniformity. This statement is significant also from the aspect of the constant need further to increase the legality of every decision or measure as well as the efficacy of our actions. Different initiatives obviously resulted in different working methods, and their values had to be compared. The instruction

guarantees that a standardized interpretation and methodology is enforced in crucial matters. That helps better safeguard consistent and coordinated implementation especially of prosecutory standards. It is hardly necessary to mention that such a result serves the accomplishment of our task.

4. The instruction takes account of the requirement in practice to achieve the unity of criminal prosecution, supervision of legality and legal propaganda by the prosecutor's office. It is proving exceptionally valuable in view of the new requirements stated by the ninth party congress and the resolutions subsequently adopted by the party leadership. On the one hand searching studies have been made to ascertain which regulations are no longer necessary; on the other the need was emphasized to be very careful and do everything possible, coupled with the observance of rational methods, to strengthen the preventive impulses inherent in investigative processes and let them flow back into society. We now also see quite clearly that the public prosecutor's guidance of the investigative processes requires more than sound legal knowledge: It also calls upon each public prosecutor to display political wisdom and wide practical experience.

Summing up, therefore, we may claim that these provisions are feasible and opportune. It is quite appropriate to the dialectic of everything we know that we must attentively and steadily look out for innovations as these become necessary. Checking the implementation of the duties arising from this instruction keeps us on our toes, provided it represents at one and the same time the study of the practical experiences of our comrades.

Despite these positive evaluations we must admit to some sectors which require us critically (and consequently also autocritically) to put our "reserves" on the table. Here we are generally involved with the "how" of our work which still leaves room for improvement. It would be wrong to pretend that all that is at stake here are defects in the sense of backwardness. The art of government is often enriched if the decisions made are the best possible in the given conditions of their maturity and development. That applies primarily to the full utilization of the great social force reflected in the growth of state and legal consciousness, the many social initiatives for improving legality and the outstanding achievements of the working people in production. To be equal to this development, gear our government actions to it--that cannot be done by postulates: It requires daily precisely detailed work, the utmost attention to the experiences and opinions of the work collectives, the ability to teach as well as to learn, and ultimately also resolute implementation by prompt decisionmaking.

Close Cooperation of Prosecuting Organs

All organs involved in criminal prosecutions hold that the quality of the investigative processes crucially determines the efficacy of court decisions. Omissions are difficult to make up post facto, and doing so always requires inordinate efforts. Decisions in the course of the investigation must therefore be correctly interpreted as links in the process which we describe as

criminal prosecution. At the same time the great social requirements call upon every single organ involved in prosecutions to observe the connection between the various stages of criminal prosecution. That applies to such prominent and portentous decisions in criminal procedure as the initiation of the investigation, the indictment, the trial and the court decision just as much as to problems of the execution of penalties. It is vitally necessary for every organ to make its decisions in such a manner that the prerequisites for effective work in the subsequent stage are observed. We cannot possibly guarantee social success unless we practice collective efforts presuming the independent responsibility of each organ.

We have known and appreciated for some time that we can achieve the necessary efficacy of our work only in the unity of rationality and quality. This knowledge must be brought to bear most resolutely in the administration of justice. We are, after all, dealing with people to whom we must devote our full attention, and for whom our decision symbolizes the action of the socialist state power.

Cooperation between public prosecutors and investigate organs has been of immense value. Inspired by our common great responsibility it has been particularly fruitful in all instances in which the highest possible quality is aspired to, coupled with the observance of all fundamental considerations and the specific responsibility of each organ. In this context it is vital for the public prosecutor not to take away decisionmaking powers from the head of the investigative organ. In accordance with the legal provisions he should instead support the head of the investigative organ in the adoption and defense of the decisions to be made by the latter alone. This in fact represents a notable guarantee of legality because it ensures the discussion of legal and effective measures. In this respect order--and that is a general experience--has nothing in common with prestige; agreement on the basis of principles serves the cause and is valuable therefore.

Purposeful Collaboration of Social Forces

We must turn our most careful attention to the collaboration of social forces in the investigation. It is our main concern now as always that collaboration should not be an empty formality but help disclose and elucidate the crime, correctly evaluate the offender and prevent further violations. In this spirit we have found it appropriate to consider the collaboration of social forces from the following aspects:

- The representatives of the social collectives help realistically assess the crime, and the criminal, recognize the causes and conditions of the crime and justly decide the individual criminal responsibility,
- Their help makes it possible to convey to the collective the mitigating circumstances ascertained in the trial and thereby may inspire initiatives which will serve to eliminate such circumstances.

- They are capable of exerting considerable influence on the successful organization of probation after the sentence or reinstatement after release from prison.
- Attendance at the trial, their own condemnation of the crime committed by the offender as well as the appreciation of the justness of the decision
- all these promote the educational value and great moral claims of our law.

It is therefore understandable and correct if such collaboration by the social forces is prudently encouraged by the staffs of the investigative organs, public prosecutors and judges, and if the legal provisions are applied across the entire spectrum. The efforts of the collectives (who normally sacrifice some of their leisure for this purpose) call for respect and attention. That holds true for the manner in which the collectives are informed of the crime and asked for their collaboration as well as for the necessity of ensuring that the substantial prerequisites for collaboration are observed. It continues important to ensure that collaboration is invoked in all cases and all occasions if and when the help of the collectives is required to respond to the concerns and the spirit of the aspects mentioned. That, in turn, assumes the best possible quality of the trial. It must be inspirational and instructive so as to show which conflicts are to be solved by what means. The investigative process must guarantee the provision of the appropriate conditions.

Investigations Regarding the Offender Himself

Our penal code constantly emphasizes the unity of offense and offender. We are not only concerned with the question of what has happened but just as much with the question of the criminal's personality and motivation. That is the prerequisite for differentiated penal practice, now more than in the past even, because the potential of educational influence continues to be perfected the more advanced the social maturation process. At the same time this differentiation includes the resolution to protect the socialist society against serious crime, enemies and persistent offenders, and consistently use the penal code against them.

In addition to the careful assemblage of evidence with respect to the actual offense, investigation of the person concerned is crucial. We will always be able to properly back up our indictments by knowing how to interpret the personality of the offender after ascertaining the usual data (educational level, work, family, and so on). Of course we are not interested in the late-bourgeois practice of "in-depth psychological analysis" which, by the frequent use of terms such as "compulsiveness" and "aggression" attempts to hide the influence of the social reality of imperialism and the deformation of the personality, represents the criminal as suffering from hereditary defects and therefore not amenable to amendment. As we are concerned with genuine "resocialization," the investigative process must inform us of the point at which, in the life of the offender, the motivation occurred resulting in the commission of the actual crime. That calls for questioning of a very differentiated nature.

Finally we also need to assess the possible good points of the offender which, with some encouragement, might cause him subsequently to live responsibly. It is therefore important even in the first investigation to describe the development of the offender after the crime. The interrogatories must show whether the criminal confessed the truth only after many weary hours or whether the mere fact that the crime was discovered already evoked in him the first signs of remorse and reversal. It is our duty to appreciate remorseful and honest behavior when considering the type and severity of the penalty. Judges, public prosecutors and policemen should help more widely to publicize this concept among the public. That, however, is possible only if the investigative process provides the appropriate foundation.

Investigations regarding the person of the offender, therefore, have varied aspects, all serving uniformly to implement protection and education.

Ascertaining the Offender's Duty to Restitution

Experience has taught us that it is educationally valuable to insist on restitution. After all, it is a well-known pedagogical principle that wrong behavior is best prevented if the advantages originally accruing from a wrong are subsequently shown to be in fact disadvantages. The same applies to the criminal. It is also one of the duties of the criminal prosecution to insist on the offender making good the damage, something which otherwise must be done by society. Here material and educational interests overlap. Their realization poses demands on the substance of the investigative process.

It is up to the public prosecutor to ensure that the damage caused by the crime is fully ascertained. At the same time the material circumstances of the offender must be elucidated. In the course of the investigations his income will be investigated and other property ascertained by questions (cars, real estate, or similar items). If serious attacks on socialist or personal property are involved, it is imperative to elucidate the material circumstances of the offender by making use of investigative methods. At the same time the public prosecutor must ensure the future realization of the claim for damages by taking the appropriate measures (such as ordering the arrest of the offender as per article 120 StPO [penal code]).

The investigative process should motivate the accused voluntarily to make good the damage. After all, a serious effort at restitution reflects the offender's resolution to behave properly in future. To demonstrate this fact in the course of the investigation is a legal requirement, because behavior after the act is also evaluated by the effort to make good the damage, express regret or, for example, look after the victim. All that is important for the measures of criminal responsibility about which the court must decide.

Finally the investigative process must also ascertain the material obligations of the accused. Knowing their dimensions will help the court determine

realistic conditions for restitution such as are both sensible and appropriate. The same goes for the imposition of a fine and its payment.

All this shows that restitution and its educationally correct use assumes considered measures which must be well grounded in the investigative process.

Conditions for Trial Before a Wider Public

For some years criminologists, public prosecutors and judges have agreed that the substance of the investigative process determines more than the quality of the judgment; in fact it is also crucial for the type of trial to be chosen.

That applies especially if we are concerned with trials before a wider public. Obviously these must be prepared in consideration of local conditions. Nor do we have any justification for unnecessarily (because uselessly) claiming the leisure of the working people (that, incidentally, applies to the general organization of criminal prosecutions). Nevertheless conditions as of now are not really satisfactory. Public interest in state and legal problems is constantly growing in our time. The working people demonstrate their constructive involvement in meetings, discussions, appeals and other events. We are therefore obligated to inform the collectives of workers and other working people on matters of fact and use every means available to do so. These include the trial before a wider public.

It is the duty of the public prosecutor promptly to check which conflict is particularly suitable for trial "in situ." We are not interested in sensationalism and must therefore evaluate whether this method is particularly suitable for the improvement of the social efficacy of the trial. It is evident that in such cases the collaboration of social forces is of special import. At the same time it is necessary to ensure a tight trial procedure.

These few aspects show quite clearly that the investigative process must meet the requirements involved in a trial before a wider public.

In future also it will be vital critically to check the enforcement of the instruction on the conduct of the investigative process by the public prosecutor. Not only because the knowledge gained must be consistently applied but also in order at the earliest stage to note new aspects which must then just as consistently be generalized.

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HUNGARY

STRUGGLE AGAINST ALCOHOL ABUSE DEBATED

Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Jan 77 p 8

/Article by Laszlo Ujlaki: "Debate of Congressional Representatives About the Things To Be Done Against Alcoholism"/

/Text/ Some 2,881 Forints for Clothes, 2,857 for Alcohol

We have reported that on Tuesday two committees of the parliament--the commerce and the social and health care committees--placed the report of the Anti-Alcohol National Committee on the agenda of their joint session. The report was presented by Janos Hantos, general secretary of the Hungarian Red Cross and secretary of the committee. Not only the congress representatives but also the numerous experts invited to the session participated in the debate.

Alarming Picture of the Situation

The picture of the situation which was presented by the report and which was supplemented verbally is quite worrisome. During the past decade and a half--the committee has been attentively following the development of alcoholism for that period, has been trying to make suggestions for pushing it back--the consumption of alcoholic beverages has increased to an extraordinary extent. The graph increases most steeply for the high-alcohol-content beverages. Compared to 1960, in 1975 consumption of concentrated alcohol increased by 250 percent. Converting to an absolute alcohol basis, the per-capita consumption at the present time is 10 liters, not even considering the not negligible volumes of bootleg distilleries and retail sales. But for the most active age groups this average figure is, with even careful estimates, 25-30 liters.

In our country the annual amount spent for alcoholic beverages is 2,857 forints per person; this is only 24 forints less than the amount spent on clothing and is significantly higher than the average amount spent on durable consumer goods per person (this is 2,045 forints); the average per-capita amount spent on books, sports, education and self-education is barely more than half of the 2,857 forints.

The representatives mentioned that, while the amount converted to an absolute alcohol basis has increased by about 10 percent during the Fourth Five-Year Plan, during the Fifth Five-Year Plan, that is, by 1980--starting out from the quantitatively higher base--the National Planning Office estimates the increase at 16 percent. As a continuation of the earlier, unhealthy trend, the increase in production of hard liquor is the greatest: it indicates a growth 50 percent faster than that of wine and more than double that of beer.

It is part of the broad picture that consumption of nonalcoholic beverages has increased 3.5-fold as compared to 1960 and the choice has also broadened significantly. During the last decade, modern carbonated beverages have appeared on the market, the various cola types. Between 1975 and 1980 the production of nonalcoholic refreshing beverages will increase from 32 liters to 50 liters per person, and will do so partly through the use of domestic raw materials. In spite of the unquestionable improvement, the debate's participants could conclude that the proliferation of refreshing beverages still could not limit the consumption of alcohol.

In the Mirror of One City District

During the wide-ranging discussion, Dr Jozsef Suhajda, president of the council of Budapest's District VIII, also spoke. Arguing with that oft-mentioned point of view that the rapid increase of alcohol consumption and the increase of the absolute measure would be primarily the consequence of the increase of the quality of life, he emphasized: much rather it is a sign of the lack of quality of life; many do not know what to do with their money, their free time. Among other things, speaking of his experiences in the district, he said that they have 1,400 alcoholics on record in Jozsefvaros Jozsef City, a subdivision and 624 endangered children: the latter are, almost without exception, children of alcoholic families. The district council's budget for the whole year is 200 million forints; the district's inhabitants spend 321 million forints on alcoholic beverages. The council president mentioned that it is practically impossible to get someone into the work-therapy institution at Nagyfa; so far they have tried this 25 times in the district and it was only successful once--after long bureaucratic delays. The same topic was also mentioned by several congressmen and doctors. Chief physician Dr Zsotia Simek declared: the legal and health-care views should be brought into harmony here also.

Chief physician Dr Laszlo Levendei advocated in his comments that, primarily, not the production but the consumption of alcohol should be decreased. Alcoholism as an illness must be treated separately, and intemperate drinking is a separate topic; in pushing back the latter, his opinion, certain results could be achieved even by enforcing the measures already enacted. But the battle against the illness can only be undertaken successfully if the work of the 74 alcoholological institutes in the country is made more effective. This is because the present 14-16 day treatment is insufficient; this way 80 percent of the medical effort and expense is

wasted. Of course, alcoholism is not only a medical issue, and therefore, in any case, the time has come here--this suggestion was also supported by the comments of others--to establish a National Alchological Institute.

Where Should It Begin?

The question of where should the more effective effort against the spreading of alcoholism begin recurred during the course of the debate repeatedly and in several respects. Aladar Komjathy, Lutheran dean and parliamentary representative from Heves megye, emphasized while speaking of the stand-up bars: it would not accomplish any purpose to take away the low-income people's opportunity to consume a few pitchers of beer or a couple of glasses of wine and club soda.

There were those who said: it is fruitless to organize non-alcoholic events on occasion, these attempts are for the most part shipwrecked: the manager of the restaurant selected for the event begins to compile the menu for the dinner or other festive occasion, almost as a rule, with the note: "Aperitif." Thus in the majority of the cases the half or one liter wine or beer per person appears almost "institutionally" on the program.

Dr Julia Kaposvari, representative from Budapest, proposed that, for institutions employing youth under 18 years of age, in summer camps the consumption of alcohol should be strictly forbidden, and in such places the educators themselves should set a good example. Others beat the drum [sic] for subjecting the consumption of alcohol to a nationwide limitation in the morning: before 0900 neither the grocery stores nor the liquor stores should be permitted to sell alcoholic beverages. Strict regulations should also end the consumption of alcohol on the street--which is not a very constructive sight anyway--as well as the activities of the bootleg distilleries, which cause much damage to health also.

What the Ministry of Internal Trade Has Done So Far

Karoly Molnar, vice minister of internal trade, also spoke during the debate. He properly referred to the fact that our desires must not be confused with social realities; the task of pushing back alcoholism belongs not only to the Ministry of Internal Trade but also to the other departments, to every national and public opinion-forming social organ.

The Ministry of Internal Trade has taken many steps in recent years. They have forbidden every type of advertising of alcoholic beverages outside the store; increased the 2-percent alcohol tax to 3 percent this year; abolished all taxes on non-alcoholic beverages; assisted the production of refreshing beverages by state subsidies; banned alcoholic beverages from all cafeterias, buffets at places of employment, from mass transportation vehicles, from the

area of factories and mines and within 200 meters of these. They are providing significant state subsidies to the self-service cafeterias and milk and food bars, but have taken away all state assistance from restaurants and from liquor stores. While in 1960, 65 percent of the food service units sold liquor, by the end of 1977 this ratio will decrease to 40 percent, in accordance with the concept of development of commerce; a higher profit key was established for food volume and a lower one for liquor volume.

The conference's participants agreed with the vice minister's conclusion: the Ministry of Internal Trade has done much, but they still have much left to do in forcing back alcoholism.

Only Through Cooperation!

This was also the motto of the summary given by Dr Laszlo Pesta, chairman of the parliament's social and health care committee. He expressed the opinion of the discussion's participants when he urged a taking of somewhat stricter positions than heretofore in every aspect. It was announced at Tuesday's conference that, on the basis of the record of the several-hours-long debate, a proposal to the government is being prepared, using the numerous suggestions heard. Debate over the alcoholism situation and the steps to be taken against it is on the Council of Ministers' agenda for this year; this conference in the parliament will supply many useful data for this agenda.

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POLAND

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX VIEWED AS OBSTACLE TO DETENTE

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Jan 77 p 7

/Article by Ryszard Drecki: "The Military-Industrial Complex--From Arms, for Arms"/

/Text/ When the question is raised as to what are the forces which are counteracting the peace-making process, the so-called military-industrial complex is usually named first. This integral part of the present imperialist system's structure truly plays an overpowering role in continuing and even intensifying the arms race.

A precise definition of the military-industrial complex has not yet come into being. What is involved is not any unit, organization or closed structure. Rather, it is a phenomenon which originated in highly developed capitalist countries as a consequence of the constant expansion of cooperation between the military and the armaments industry consistent with the technological development of armament production. Excluding subcontractors, suppliers, etc., there are about 22,000 industrial enterprises in the United States which are partners of the Defense Department--that is, of the whole multitude of personal-organizational units including the financial capabilities which the Pentagon represents.

Generally speaking, the essence of the phenomenon is based on the transformation of the traditional alliance of military circles and armament producers and dealers--two forces in the capitalist system which by their very nature are interested in urging an arms build-up--into a more compact than hitherto partnership of interests, and system of organic coexistence and cooperation.

A few words, solely for the purpose of a reminder. The most important item in the entire matter is not so much the external "structural form" of the military-industrial complex as those qualities and functions which turn it into a singularly dangerous phenomenon for the development of the process of detente. What is most important is that the harmony of action, as well

as its division of work and tasks between both partners, is substantially better than in the past and, as a consequence, much more threatening.

The starting point for armament manufacturers is the well-known fact that production for military purposes brings a profit not less than 1.5-2 times higher than "civilian" production. In today's world, in societies more sensitive than ever to the dangers of war, profit making in arms production cannot take place in as open and simple a manner as when Krupp was selling his cannons to the Prussian staff. The arms industry has to cloak its business in arguments of a "higher order." These are supplied by generals who address themselves to national security requirements. In his time, even General MacArthur said jokingly: "It constantly seems that some monstrously powerful foreign power is threatening us with extermination." The generals convince taxpayers and parliaments and get enormous budgets with which to purchase the products of armaments producers. In return, association with a powerful industry permits military circles to a certain extent to by-pass or to moderate the results of military subordination to civilian-political control, as well as assures them a share in the profits--among other ways, in the form of a free flow of military leadership cadres to lucrative positions in industry management councils.

A characteristic feature of the military-industrial complex is its great propaganda-ideology activity based on extreme anti-communism and hostility toward the Soviet Union. It is precisely with these thematic threads that the complex endeavors to cover the above-mentioned arguments of a "higher order" to justify a military build-up. As a result, the military-industrial complex and the service apparatus linked with it in the propaganda, science and ideology fields became the principal carrier in the Western world of the myth of the "danger from the East." At present this myth appears mainly in the form of a thesis about "excessive Soviet armaments."

To be sure, the active participation of the military-industrial complex is linked here with the struggle which takes place between the actual and the cold-war trend in the West's policy. The military-industrial complex has become the principal supporter of the latter tendency. Among other ways, this finds expression in the known conflict between the more constructive position of the West in the area of international political relations and the substantially more rigid one in the area of military policy where, in the nature of things, the influence of the military-industrial complex is stronger.

Having united the manipulations of the generals and armaments bosses, as well as developed an intensified propaganda and political activity, the military-industrial complex has become perhaps the most powerful of the "pressure groups" typical of imperialist systems. It has gained an important influence in its countries on the shaping of the domestic political power make-up and attitudes as well as on their policies, particularly their budget and international policies.

The complex today is not only the producer or wielder of enormous quantities of death-dealing equipment. It is also the principal factor in artificially creating and supporting a political atmosphere in Western countries which permits the continuation of armaments, increases in military budgets, and the production of ever newer (and ever more expensive) weapons systems. It appears that this is really the most essential function of the military-industrial complex at this time.

Characteristic of this is the fact that military-industrial complexes in individual countries are the source of weapons intensification not only in their own countries. In practice, the lion's share of arms production is actually sold on the spot to their own armies: this is especially true of the United States, where the military budget quota (\$123 billion for the 1977-1978 fiscal year) speaks for itself. However, armament concerns do not forget the fact that arms exports are the most profitable.

The multibillion-dollar credits which the United States extends annually, for example, to NATO countries and Israel, are fundamentally credits for the purchase of arms in the United States. One has to see not only a manifestation of global imperialistic strategic calculation in the military credit policy (which is conducted on a lesser scale by the majority of Western nations), but also the result of measures by the military-industrial group and pressures for the creation of a foreign outlet for the production of armaments companies.

In this context, it is worth turning attention to the phenomenon of the increase in the share of Third World countries in the total of the world's military expenditures. During the course of the last 10-year period, this share rose about 11 percent to close to 18 percent. To be sure, this is a very complicated phenomenon, resulting in part from the needs of struggles for independence. Keeping this in mind it can, however, be stated that the increased arms purchases by a series of underdeveloped countries are the result of steps taken by the West's military-industrial complex, skill in fanning the ambitions of local ruling circles, and so on.

It would really be an exaggeration to treat the military-industrial complex as an omnipotent factor. At present, it is forced to resort to ruses and even reverses, and as a rule functions in secret indirect forms. It is difficult to state precisely the concrete government decisions which were its making. It can, however, be stated with certainty that it is a powerful force which is working energetically and constantly to increase the quantity of armaments. It lives off arms for arms. The arms race is a condition as well as the reason for its existence.

This role of the military-industrial complex becomes the more ominous the more burning is the need for undertaking concrete steps toward limiting armaments and disarmament. Overcoming the obstacles raised on this path by the military-industrial complex is one of the day's basic tasks insofar as resolution of the process of detente and making it irreversible is concerned.

INTERPRESS CHIEF EDITOR ON SERVICES TO FOREIGN JOURNALISTS

Warsaw KULTURA in Polish 6 Feb 77 pp 1, 8-9

[Interview with Miroslaw Wojciechowski, chief editor of INTERPRESS Press Agency, by Wieslaw Gornicki: "Helsinki-Belgrade, Poland an Open Country"]

[Text] With this text we are opening a discussion of the problems associated with achieving, primarily in Poland and by Poland, the resolutions of the Final Act of the meetings of leaders of 35 countries in Helsinki in 1975. An international conference devoted to these matters will be held in Belgrade in the middle of this year. Politicians, cultural workers, economists, students and journalists will express their opinions in our columns.

[Question] The conference in Belgrade will take place in a half year. Almost every European, not to assume American, has his own opinion on the subject of what has been achieved in the 18 months which have passed since the signing of the Final Act of the KBWE [Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)] in Helsinki, which should still be improved, changed

[Answer] ... or simply put into effect. Certain resolutions of the Final Act have not even been partially achieved.

[Question] Unfortunately all of us know how this looks in the military field. However, we can limit ourselves to the matters of the so-called Basket Three and more narrowly to the exchange of information. The INTERPRESS Agency is in a good position to observe this field, is it not?

[Answer] It certainly is. It will not be an exaggeration for me to state that we are working in the front lines. We meet the problem of information exchange in our daily work and know quite a bit about this subject by force of circumstances.

[Question] What is INTERPRESS involved with?

[Answer] It is difficult to answer this in one sentence, since the sphere of our activity is exceptionally varied. We are something more than merely a press agency. We publish books and journals, issue bulletins for the country and foreigners, provide services for foreign journalists and study groups, sell films and photographs, deal with documentation and secure qualified proof-readers. In short it could be said that we present Poland to the world and the world to Poland by using all available forms and technology of journalism.

[Question] Is this commercial activity?

[Answer] Basically, yes. And in this fact at least we differ from many similar organizations abroad. Obviously there are cases where we distribute our bulletins and lend our films free. This is a fact and will continue to be a fact. But these are only exceptions to the rule. Poland is such an interesting country for foreigners that there is no need to spend a fortune advertising our country. It is necessary to pay to advertise manufactured goods, but not to present imponderables or culture.

[Question] Is the reception of foreign journalists a basic field of agency activity?

[Answer] One of the most important. There is a yearly average of around 1,200 persons. A record year from this point of view was 1975, when 1,500 foreign journalists visited our country, not counting student groups. This is five persons per day. This gives an idea of the tasks of the agency and also of the attractiveness of our country, because foreign editorial boards pay for all of these travelers.

[Question] From which countries do most of the journalists come?

[Answer] It can be assumed that every third guest comes from socialist countries, with the other two coming from the West or the countries of the Third World. Most journalists come from West Germany (sometimes hundreds in a year) and from Sweden. A full list of the countries from which journalists come would be longer than the list of members of the United Nations.

[Question] What is the basis for the services rendered by INTERPRESS to foreign journalists?

[Answer] Whatever our clients wish. We reserve hotels, provide transportation or auxiliary technical equipment and supply translators. What is most important, we facilitate contacts with authoritative speakers on every possible subject. Depending on the interests of our guests, we try to initiate contacts for them in the community which interests them.

Sometimes this is on a high or very high level, not excluding ministers and secretaries of the Central Committee.

[Question] Do you not have difficulties in organizing such meetings?

[Answer] Almost never when it is a matter of a cultural, religious, journalistic or scientific community. On the other hand we do have difficulties, and quite often, in obtaining the consent of the higher state officials for interviews with foreign correspondents.

[Question] How do you explain this? After all we are not a nation of silent people and we should at least be interested in presenting the point of view of the state authorities.

[Answer] I could say that these are people who are really overworked, and that would be the truth. I could add that every political worker, minister or general director does have an official obligation to grant interviews to foreign journalists. This is a question of good will. It would also be the truth, but not the whole truth. Let me be frank. Many of our workers on the central level have had calamitous experiences in such interviews and make use of any pretext to reject a request of our agency. We ourselves, unfortunately, cannot provide a guarantee for every one of our clients.

[Question] Can you give an example?

[Answer] We don't have to look far. Last year Mr. Anthony Collings, a special correspondent of the American weekly NEWSWEEK, came here. Actually he had never concerned himself with the countries of Eastern Europe and his knowledge betrayed, how shall I express it, certain gaps. But NEWSWEEK has generally been a serious publication and we felt it worthwhile to try to obtain a competent person for Collings to interview. The result was that Collings attributed (by name) to a certain high state official, a man of tremendous knowledge and great experience, such silly and misleading answers that if anyone in our country believed them to be true, it would be a matter for disciplinary or penal removal from office. This man will probably never again welcome a foreign journalist, and no one has the moral right to prevail upon him to do so.

[Question] But don't the majority of these talks take place on an off-the-record basis, without a right to publication with reference to the source?

[Answer] Obviously people of the calibre of Mr. Collings cease to observe professional customs when they write about socialist countries.

[Question] How can this be helped?

[Answer] Not very much. We acknowledge the right of every one of our guests to hold individual opinions in every field, including the subject

of Poland. We are not an institution for conversion to socialism. On the other hand we do not acknowledge the principle that representatives of the western press are free to disregard the norms accepted in the entire civilized world. However, we gladly welcome back all of our guests who have written about Poland and followed elementary norms of decency, even though their opinions deviated considerably from ours.

[Question] Do cases like the one cited happen often?

[Answer] No. Fortunately not too often, at least not as often as in the years of the cold war. But I would be exaggerating if I said that relations between western correspondents and Poland are characterized by unlimited objectivity. The word "selectivity" would be much more to the point.

[Question] That could be seen recently. When they write about Polish health service, it is obviously about the shortage of hospital beds, which is obviously true, but not about the fact that, let us say, free sanatoria exist.

[Answer] Yes, that is the kind of report which cannot be refuted from the point of view of facts, but which creates a completely false picture in the foreign reader after some time. I do not recall any foreign journalist writing, for example, about the Library of Contemporary Thought of the PIW [State Publishing Institute], although we have often prompted them to do so, because Lorenz and Galbraith and Barraclough.... but yet we read reports almost daily on the subject of the "Basket Three." In general this is a rather sad situation. In our agency we know best what the foreign journalist in Poland has seen and heard, and what he has written afterwards. Unfortunately they are not always the same. Political, and especially ideological, orders are not our invention, to the extent that they have to be spoken of in secret on their side. In principle it is nothing new, but when one has to see it daily and right in front of one's eyes....

[Question] Let us return to the activity of INTERPRESS. Does every journalist traveling to Poland have to make use of your assistance?

[Answer] Absolutely not! First of all we are not monopolistic from this point of view, because journalists also come for television work, to exchange editorial experience, to the Association of Journalists, and sometimes all on their own. INTERPRESS has only the greatest number of guests, but this is the result of a very simple fact, the fact that only we can guarantee full service in regard to transportation or hotel reservations, which we know is not an easy situation in Poland, and because we provide highly qualified translator guides. We also have the very best contacts when a client wishes to learn something first hand, particularly in economic affairs.

[Question] Does your worker accompany an organized guest throughout the entire time of his stay from morning to evening?

[Answer] Please ask our foreign colleagues that question. We provide our clients only with those services which they themselves ask for and for which they pay. Neither they nor we need the services of a nursemaid. It also happens that a foreign correspondent comes to Poland for 2 weeks and drops in on us for a half hour so that we can facilitate a conversation with a minister or professor. I would like to clearly stress that we are not concerned with "brainwashing," but with providing real information. We do not spread "propaganda" but point out what in our opinion is worth pointing out. Poland is an open country which does not hide its problems from anyone. We do not have any restricted areas (with the exception of military fields) or any forbidden topics. Anyone who receives a Polish visa can go around by himself, wherever he has a mind to, and speak with anyone who interests him.

[Question] Literally?

[Answer] Yes, literally. Do we have to offer proof? I cannot speak in the name of the state officials, but in the name of the workers of our agency I can affirm most emphatically that it would be good if journalists from socialist countries had as much freedom in their work in all countries of Western Europe as western correspondents have in Poland. We have nothing to hide. In agency practice it even happens that we grant assistance to our clients in ventures in regard to which we have different, absolutely different, opinions.

[Question] And how do we answer this?

[Answer] In various ways. It is difficult to read about this in the western press. However, we proceed from the assumption that our basic duty is to present the truth about modern Poland. In spite of all the troubles and problems we have to solve, the truth is quite eloquent for those who wish to see it objectively and who are clever enough to. It speaks in our favor. I do not have the slightest doubt in this regard. Even correspondents clearly biased against us cannot hide their fascination with our country and their admiration for things we have long since become accustomed to, and which still fill foreigners with wonder, such as the reconstruction of Warsaw. Even if some of our guests photograph a heap of rubbish in some small town and publish it later as a scene from central Wroclaw (and there was such a case), I see no reason to become panicked. During the same time others visit the Katowice Foundry, go to the Polish theater, and visit bookstores and MPiK [International Press Book Club]. This is a little like some of the Mazovian countryside. In the same photograph we can see a broken down fence and a television antenna on the roof at the same time. We wish to call the attention of our guests to the antenna, since it is a sign of changes. We do not distract them from the

fence because, although it is embarrassing, it can be explained. However, we do not consider ourselves offended if the entire picture, with the fence and the antenna, is considered typical of Poland today.

[Question] Are you also guided by this principle in your publications?

[Answer] With certain modifications. It is difficult to insert into a publication like POLSKA critical articles of interest mainly to the foreign reader, since the subscriber of the publication is a foreigner. I see nothing embarrassing in this fact. If peoples wish to know each other better, let it be from the best side.

[Question] I once heard in the States that POLAND is the best edited publication of its type in the world.

[Answer] Every compliment is a pleasure, even though we ourselves have a very modest opinion on the subject. And that is what we do have. I might add that POL'SZA (the Russian language version of this monthly, one of eight) is published in an issue of 200,000 copies

[Question] 200,000?

[Answer] Yes, but only because we do not have more paper. This entire edition disappears from the Soviet news stands in a course of a few hours, so that the publication is evidently not a bad one. Soviet comrades estimate that the publication is read by at least 1 million persons. Its excellent format is also effective.

[Question] And what do you do for the national press?

[Answer] We publish a number of specialized bulletins for the use of the local press, and these are abundantly used and complemented to a large degree by the pens of our own correspondents abroad. In addition we soon intend to publish reprints of the most interesting materials from the foreign press, again for the use of our daily press, and we may also begin to order articles from foreign authors on various subjects, not excluding political ones.

[Question] Why?

[Answer] Simply because we are really convinced of the need for an exchange of information, on the condition that this is really valuable, truthful information. More and more often we receive orders from abroad for articles on concrete subjects expressing the Polish point of view and written by Polish authors. Why should we not proceed to do the same?

[Question] That is a superior idea, but it certainly will not prevent the gentlemen from Munich from again chattering about restrictions on the flow of information.

[Answer] Free Europe is not a partner in anything, in any matter, and least of all in the matter of coexistence. In addition the moral and professional level of this institution is of the kind which refutes any discussion.

[Question] However, in connection with the "Basket Three" of the CSCE, is there also mention of the existence of "filters" in a more organized society?

[Answer] It's precisely a matter of there being something to talk about. Experience up to now shows that the West does not at all treat the "Basket Three" as expressed in the CSCE Final Act. This is important as one of the instruments which could strengthen detente in Europe. On the contrary a great deal is being done to irritate, to spread distrust and to hamper things with the aid of this subject. With unprecedented certainty the West has convinced itself here that all reasons and arguments are on its side. I permit myself very strong doubts here. Indeed, in many fields there is a step backward when it concerns the behavior of the western countries. It is enough to look at the visa policy of certain countries of Western Europe in regard to citizens of socialist countries. In regards to these "filters," they obviously exist on both sides. It is true that in Poland we do not show films with James Bond, but neither do we demand that West German television show its viewers "Stawki wiekszej niz zycie [Stakes greater than life]." It is true that there is a prohibition in Poland against distributing certain bitterly anti-communistic publications, but for every such example can be mentioned examples from the practice of our agency when we meet strange problems in distributing our publications. We omit the fact that in Poland, for example, the foreign press is available, even "300 feet from the headquarters of the Central Committee," as a certain British subject wrote with amazement.

[Question] And not to mention the cultural sphere.

[Answer] This is not my specialty and I would not like to express myself on this subject. At any rate our press contributes quite a bit of information to this subject, and there cannot be a shadow of a doubt about who is behind in exchange of cultural goods. But it is true that in exactly this field the existence of "filters" could be the subject for a factual and sober discussion, with equal rights we might add, if anyone in the West were really interested in it. I do not imagine that anyone in Poland could express agreement with the production of the musical "Jesus Christ Superstar," a Christ who acts erotically toward Mary Magdalene, apostles like a kind of gang with noble aspirations, the dance of Saint Peter----I do not really know how a certain part of the Polish audience

would react to such a presentation. Or, let's say, what about the other musical, "Oh, Calcutta!" where a pretense of copulation constitutes a basic occupation of the actors? Is something like this really a natural, cultural, human environment? Neither of these musicals has as yet been presented in Italy or Spain, but no one accuses these countries of having "filters," somehow contradictory to the spirit of Helsinki.

[Question] But on the other hand what if we recall the strange fate of Brecht's plays in the 1950's....

[Answer] This is not a matter of bidding to see who is better. It is simply a matter of the fact that Europe is a definite culture and historical whole which should simply know itself better than in the past without regard to existing ideological differences. For this there is no better road than to facilitate the circulation of current information and exchange of authentic cultural materials. I really do not think that we in Poland have much to reproach ourselves for in this regard.

[Question] In short we do not have any complexes against this background?

[Answer] Again I may speak only of the field in which I operate. Here we do not have any complexes. And if anyone wanted to make us believe so, we have any number of easily verifiable arguments. I believe that if we were to carry out a full survey of anachronistic stereotypes like those circulating in the brains of Europeans, the balance would really be deeply embarrassing for the western part of our continent. I read in a school textbook for lower classes in a certain Scandinavian country that Polish children, after reaching school, tie goats to the fence. Sometime, someplace we must finally start to destroy these stereotypes. Our agency considers this as its primary task.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

6806

CSO: 2600

ROMANIA

BRIEFS

OFFICAL APPOINTMENT--The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania decrees that Comrade Adrian Rogojan is appointed to the position of vice chairman of the Central Council for Worker Control of Economic and Social Activity. [Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 111, 10 Dec 76 p 3]

CSO: 2700

YUGOSLAVIA

LAW ON YUGOSLAV CITIZENSHIP

Belgrade SLUZHBIENI LIST SFRJ in Serbo-Croatian No 58, 31 Dec 76 pp 1824-1827

Law on Citizenship in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

I. General Regulations

Article 1

The bases and the conditions for obtaining and for terminating citizenship in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (in the continuation of the text "citizenship SFRY") are determined by this law.

Article 2

For citizens of Yugoslavia there exists a common citizenship in the SFRY.

II. Acquiring Citizenship in the SFRY

Article 3

Citizenship in the SFRY is acquired:

1. by descent;
2. by birth on the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
3. by naturalization;
4. through international agreements.

Article 4

A child acquires citizenship in the SFRY by descent:

1. whose parents are both, at the moment of his birth, citizens of the SFRY;

2. one of whose parents is, at the moment of his birth, a citizen of the SFRY, and the child is born in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;

3. one of whose parents is, at the moment of his birth, the child of a citizen of the SFRY, the other without citizenship, and the child is born abroad.

Article 5

A child born abroad, one of whose parents at the moment of birth of the child is a citizen of the SFRY, acquires citizenship in the SFRY by descent if, before the completion of his 18th year of life, he is registered for the purpose of being recorded as a citizen of the SFRY at an authorized Yugoslav organ within the country or abroad, or if he is a permanent resident of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

A child born abroad, one of whose parents at the moment of birth of the child is a citizen of the SFRY, acquires citizenship in the SFRY even if not satisfying certain of the conditions set forth in paragraph 1 of this article, if he would otherwise remain without citizenship.

A child who acquires citizenship in the SFRY according to paragraph 1 or 2 of this article is considered a citizen of the SFRY from the moment of birth.

Article 6

A child born or found on the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia both of whose parents are unknown or who are of unknown citizenship or are without citizenship acquires citizenship in the SFRY. Citizenship shall cease for the child if, before the completion of his 14th year of life, it is determined that his parents are foreign citizens.

Article 7

A foreigner who has submitted a request for citizenship in the SFRY may acquire citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization if he fulfills the following conditions:

1. that he has completed his 18th year of life;
2. that he has been relieved of his prior citizenship or can show proof that he shall be relieved of it if he receives citizenship in the SFRY;
3. that prior to the submission of his request he has resided three years without interruption on the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia;
4. that from his behavior it can be determined that he will be a loyal citizen of Yugoslavia.

It shall be considered that the conditions set forth in point 2, paragraph 1 of this article are fulfilled if the individual who submits the request is without citizenship or if he shall lose it according to the laws of the country of which he is a citizen upon being naturalized.

If the foreign state does not permit the relinquishing of citizenship or sets conditions for relinquishing citizenship which cannot be met, a statement by the individual who submits the request that he shall renounce his foreign citizenship, assuming that he received citizenship in the SFRY, will suffice.

It is not necessary, in a decision which denies a request for acquiring citizenship in the SFRY, to give the reasons governing the consideration of the responsible organ at the time of making the decision.

Article 8

A Yugoslav emigree and a member of his family can acquire citizenship in the SFRY by naturalization even if they do not fulfill the conditions under Article 7, paragraph 1, points 2 and 3 of this law.

A foreigner who entered into marriage with a citizen of the SFRY can acquire citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization even if he does not fulfill the conditions under Article 7, paragraph 1, points 1 through 3 of this law.

Citizens of the SFRY can seek citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization for under-age adopted children if the conditions under Article 7 of this law are not satisfied. If the adopted child is older than 14 years his consent is required.

Article 9

A foreigner for whom citizenship in the SFRY is in the interest of Yugoslavia can acquire citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization if he submits a request to be accepted into citizenship in the SFRY even if the conditions under Article 7, paragraph 1, points 2 and 3 of this law are not satisfied.

Article 10

The republic citizenship which the applicant requests shall be included in the request for citizenship in the SFRY.

Article 11

If both parents acquired citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization, their children under 18 years of age follow them.

If one of the parents acquired citizenship in the SFRY by naturalization, his child, if under 18 years, also acquires citizenship in the SFRY if this parent requests it and if the child lives in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

If one of the parents acquired citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization, his child, if less than 18 years, also acquires citizenship in the SFRY if both parents request it, without regard to where the child lives.

If the child has completed his 14th year of life, acquiring citizenship under paragraphs 1, 2 or 3 of this article requires the consent of the child.

Article 12

An individual who has acquired citizenship in the SFRY through naturalization becomes a citizen of the SFRY on the day the decision concerning the acquiring of citizenship in the SFRY is delivered.

III. Loss of Citizenship in the SFRY

Article 13

Citizenship in the SFRY ceases:

1. through release;
2. through renunciation;
3. through deprivation;
4. through international agreements.

Article 14

Release from citizenship in the SFRY shall be given an individual who submits a request for release and satisfies these conditions:

1. that he is over 18 years of age;
2. that he faces no obstacles with respect to his military service;
3. that he has paid his obligatory contributions, taxes and other obligations to the social-political communities, organs of associated labor and other self-managing organizations and communities in Yugoslavia;
4. that he has met legal and property obligations toward individuals residing in Yugoslavia stemming from his marital status and relations between parents and children;
5. that no criminal proceedings are being conducted against the individual in Yugoslavia because of criminal acts punishable by law or, if the individual has been sentenced to prison in Yugoslavia, that he has completed his term;

6. that he has foreign citizenship or that he has demonstrated that he shall receive foreign citizenship.

The Federal Secretary of National Defense regulates the matter of obstacles in respect to military obligations when considering release from citizenship.

The responsible organ shall refuse the request for release from citizenship in the SFRY even when the conditions under paragraph 1 of this article have been satisfied if reasons of security or other special interests of the country so demand, or if reasons of reciprocity or other reasons in respect to relations with foreign countries require it.

In the decision which denies the request for release from citizenship according to paragraph 3 of this article it is not necessary to give the reasons which guided the responsible organ at the time of bringing the decision.

Individuals who are released from citizenship in the SFRY lose citizenship on the day of the delivery of the decision concerning the release from citizenship in the SFRY.

Article 15

The decision concerning release from citizenship in the SFRY loses its validity and is no longer in effect if the individual who received the release in the course of 1 year from the day of the bringing of the decision does not acquire foreign citizenship and continues to live in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The decision concerning the release may cease to have effect on the request of the individual who received the release and emigrated from Yugoslavia if, in the course of 1 year from the day of emigration, he has not received foreign citizenship and in the course of 3 months after a year has passed the individual informs the diplomatic or consular representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad or an organ determined by republic decree.

Article 16

A child up to the completion of his 18th year loses his citizenship in the SFRY upon the request of both parents who have ceased to be citizens of the SFRY by release, or if one of the parents loses citizenship in that fashion and the other parent does not have citizenship in the SFRY.

A child who lives permanently abroad, one of whose parents is a foreigner, can, as an exception, receive a release from citizenship in the SFRY if placed in the care of a parent who is a foreigner for the purposes of upbringing and support, provided that the parent who is a citizen of the SFRY agrees to the release of the child.

For the termination of citizenship in the SFRY according to paragraph 1 and 2 of this article the consent of the child is necessary if he has completed his 14th year of life.

Article 17

A citizen of the SFRY who is of age, who is born and lives abroad and who has foreign citizenship can renounce citizenship in the SFRY until the completion of his 25th year.

A citizen of the SFRY who is of age, who is born in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and who lives permanently abroad and has foreign citizenship, as well as an individual under paragraph 1 of this article, after completing his 25th year, has the right to renounce his citizenship in the SFRY:

1. if no criminal proceedings are under way against him in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for criminal acts punishable by law or, if sentenced to a prison term in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, that he has served his sentence;
2. if he has met his legal and property obligations towards individuals residing in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia stemming from his marital status and relations between parents and children;
3. if he has paid his obligatory contributions, taxes and other obligations to social-political communities, organs of associated labor and other self-management organizations and communities in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The declaration concerning renunciation of citizenship in the SFRY is to be submitted to the diplomatic or consular representative of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad or to the organ determined by republic decree.

Individuals whose statement renouncing citizenship in the SFRY is considered by a responsible organ lose their citizenship on the day of submission of the statement.

Article 18

Up to the completion of his 18th year of life, a child loses his citizenship in the SFRY upon the request of both parents who, through renunciation, gave up their citizenship in the SFRY, or on the demand of one parent whose citizenship has been lost through renunciation if the other parent does not have citizenship in the SFRY. For a child who has finished his 14th year of life, the consent of the child is required.

Article 19

Citizenship in the SFRY may be taken away from citizens of the SFRY who are absent from Yugoslavia and have foreign citizenship if, by their work abroad, they cause harm to the international or other interests of Yugoslavia or if they refuse to carry out the duties of a citizen of Yugoslavia.

The following in particular are considered as activities which can bring harm to the international and other interests of Yugoslavia:

1. membership in organizations whose activity is directed against the constitutional order of Yugoslavia;
2. rendering services to another state notwithstanding the expressed prohibition of responsible Yugoslav organs;
3. behavior abroad which results in harm to the reputation and vital interests of Yugoslavia;
4. a declaration in some unmistakable fashion of one's determination to renounce one's faith in Yugoslavia.

The following in particular are considered to constitute a refusal to carry out the duties of a citizen of Yugoslavia:

1. refusing to comply with the decisions of Yugoslav courts and organs of administration or not accepting the jurisdiction of Yugoslav organs;
2. refusing, by a specific statement or by behavior, to comply with the duties of a citizen of the SFRY as laid down by the constitution and by law;
3. actively participating in the work of organizations whose goals are contrary to the general principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the General Declaration on the Rights of Man.

Article 20

Persons who as minors cease to be citizens of the SFRY according to Article 16 or Article 18 of this law can acquire citizenship once more if, up to the completion of their 25th year of life, they are permanent residents of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and submit a request for re-acquiring citizenship in the SFRY.

Article 21

A request for acquiring citizenship in the SFRY or a release from citizenship in the SFRY shall be submitted through organs determined by republic decree or through responsible diplomatic or consular representatives of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad.

The decision on acquiring or giving up citizenship in the SFRY is made by an organ determined in a republic decree.

IV. Resolving Conflicts of Republic Laws on Citizenship (Collision Norms)

Article 22

Republic citizenship of a child is determined according to the law of the republic whose citizenship is possessed by both parents at the moment of the child's birth.

A child whose parents at the moment of his birth have different republic citizenship acquires republic citizenship according to the law of the republic in which he is born if one parent has that republic citizenship. Parents can agree to arrange for the child to acquire republic citizenship according to the law of the republic of which the other parent is a citizen.

The child whose parents at the moment of the child's birth have different republic citizenship, and is born on the territory of a republic in which the parents do not have citizenship, acquires republic citizenship according to the law of the republic on whose territory he is born, if the parents do not by agreement determine that the child shall receive republic citizenship according to the law of the republic in which one parent has citizenship.

A child born abroad whose parents at the moment of his birth have different republic citizenship acquires citizenship in the republic of one of the parents according to the law of the republic which they determine in agreement with one another.

If agreement according to paragraph 4 of this article cannot be arrived at, the child acquires republic citizenship according to the law of the republic on whose territory the birth of the child is recorded in the registry of births, or according to the law of the republic whose citizenship is possessed by the parent who reported the birth of the child for the purpose of registration in the registry of births which is kept in the diplomatic or consular missions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad.

If one of the parents is no longer alive or cannot exercise the rights of a parent or is unknown, the other parent will submit the declaration on republic citizenship of the child.

V. Record-Keeping Concerning Citizens of the SFRY and Proof of Citizenship in the SFRY

Article 23

Records concerning citizens of the SFRY will be kept by an organ determined by republic decree, and for citizens of the SFRY who live permanently abroad by responsible diplomatic or consular missions of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia abroad.

Article 24

Citizenship in the SFRY is to be shown by a personal identification card, military identification card, or valid passport for citizens of the SFRY.

A citizen of the SFRY who does not have any of the identification papers listed in paragraph 1 of this article proves citizenship in the SFRY by a certificate concerning citizenship in the SFRY which, on the basis of the records of citizens of the SFRY, is provided by an organ determined by republic decree.

If a citizen of the SFRY is not to be found in the records of citizens of the SFRY, the organ determined by the republic decree will confirm his citizenship in the SFRY and this information shall be entered in the records concerning citizens of the SFRY.

At the same time, republic citizenship shall be entered in the certificate of citizenship in the SFRY.

Article 25

The lists and records of Yugoslav citizenship shall be kept in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

Upon the request of interested organs, organizations or citizens, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs will provide information based on the records in paragraph 1 of this article.

VI. Transitional and Final Regulations

Article 26

According to this law, citizens of the SFRY are considered persons who, according to regulations in effect up to the present time, have had Yugoslav citizenship.

Article 27

The federal secretary for internal affairs, in agreement with the federal secretary for foreign affairs, is empowered to regulate the manner in which records of citizens of the SFRY who live permanently abroad are kept, and the form of the certificate of citizenship in the SFRY meant for use abroad.

Article 28

On the day that this law comes into effect the Law on Yugoslav Citizenship (SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ, No. 38/64) ceases to have effect.

Article 29

This law comes into effect 8 days from the day of publication in SLUZHBI LIST SFRJ.

YUGOSLAVIA

NEW EDITORIAL STAFF SELECTED FOR YOUTH JOURNAL

Ljubljana MLADINA in Slovenian 13 Jan 77 p 3

[Excerpt] At the second session of the publication council of the Slovenian Socialist Youth Association organ MLADINA on 27 December 1976, the editorial staff of MLADINA for the 1977 and 1978 electoral term of the youth association was named, as follows:

Andrej Pengov, chief editor (elected at the electoral program session of the Republic Committee of the Slovenian Youth Association on 20 November 1976); Vili Psenicny, responsible editor (named at the session of the presidency of the Republic Committee of the Slovenian Youth Association on 27 December 1976); Tibor Simonka, assistant chief editor; Marjan Horvat, editor of the supplements PRIZMA; SAMOUPRAVLJANJE S TEMELJI MARKSIZMA; and INFORMACIJE A Z; Tatjana Pregl, editor for the educational area; Blaz Ogorevc, editor for the cultural area and the supplement MLADA POTA; Mitja Cjuha, editor for the area of amusements, recreation, organized spare time activities, and the activities of social organizations and societies; Tine Stojko, photography editor; Marjan Rombo, format editor; Lizika Mihelcic, editorial secretary.

CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

DISCUSSION HELD ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

[Article by Zdravko Stefancic]

First Results

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 12 Jan 77 p 1

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 January--Last year we achieved the first encouraging results in the coordination of the Slovenian economy with the economies of the developing countries. These results are the fruit of a widely conceived social action of several years' duration. In the first 9 months of 1976 our exports to these countries increased by 46.2 percent, so that our participation in the total Yugoslav export to these countries increased by 14.3 percent (as compared to 9.8 percent in 1975).

If we are interested in improving the regional structure of our foreign trade so that our participation in exports to these countries may increase to 18 percent of the total by 1980 we shall have to keep increasing the rate of growth of our exports to these countries by an annual average of 24 percent. This is a very demanding objective, requiring that our economy become more effective and successful in introducing higher forms of economic cooperation with these countries which can insure a more permanent and continuous growth of a balanced exchange.

For this purpose it will be necessary to accelerate the self-managing organization of the economy for a unified approach to these countries and to stimulate its interaction within the Yugoslav domain on the basis of income. Association and interaction of producing capabilities and association of resources is absolutely necessary if we want to be in position to offer assistance to the economies of these countries in implementing their programs of industrialization and agricultural development through long-term cooperation in production and technology, transfer of technological expertise, know-how and experience, market research, joint action on third-party markets, and the like.

These are a few central ideas from the discussion on economic cooperation of Slovenia with the developing countries that took place today at the session of the Presidency of the Slovenian Economic Chamber. In attendance at the session were, among others, the president of the Executive Council, Rudi Cacinovic, and Council member Miran Mejak, president of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Jernej Jan, and president of the Assembly Group of Associated Labor Stefan Nemec. A more detailed report on the session is published on page 4.

Continued Growth

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 12 Jan 77 p 4

[Text] Ljubljana, 11 January--Several years of extensive socio-political and economic efforts toward accelerated development and strengthened cooperation with the developing countries are showing their first tangible, albeit still modest, results. Therefore, it will be necessary to encourage and support the readiness and efforts of associated labor to develop the capability for establishing more advanced forms of long-term cooperation with the economies of the developing countries through integration and association of professional and production capabilities and resources.

Today the Presidency of the Slovenian Economic Chamber discussed the report of the coordinating committee for economic cooperation with foreign countries on the past year's trends in cooperation between the Slovenian economy and the developing countries. At the session it was pointed out that establishment of advanced forms of long-range mutual cooperation is becoming an increasingly more important condition for a continued growth of balanced exchange with the economies of the developing countries. Therefore we shall, in the future, have to base our cooperation with these economic systems on the development of long-range production and technological cooperation, on the joint development of rational use of their raw materials resources, on a more complete integration of our economy with the programs for industrialization and agricultural development of these countries. And it is precisely in this area that we have only scratched the surface because of our unorganized and uncoordinated activities both within Slovenia and on the national scale. The self-managing integration of our organizations of associated labor into consortia for unified action in individual developing countries represents the starting point for a more successful planning of a more systematic and penetrating development of advanced forms of cooperation with the developing countries. Therefore the chamber will have to channel its work in the coming year to further expansion of the network of consortia and endeavor to include in it a wide circle of interested parties, particularly among the manufacturing organizations. The chamber will have to help them in formulating long-term programs for action and in developing personnel capable of successfully carrying out these demanding tasks.

The weakness and fragmentation of our engineering organizations, poorly developed consulting services, inadequate interaction between the manufacturers

of equipment and the building contractors within Yugoslavia, fear of assuming risks that are unequally apportioned among all the partners in individual ventures, and incomplete system-wide solutions are the major obstacles which have hitherto prevented our economy from undertaking large-scale investment projects in the developing countries. Therefore it will be necessary to encourage and accelerate the already-initiated processes of integration and association of the engineering organizations, the processes of income association of the equipment manufacturers and building contractors, as well as foreign trade and manufacturing organizations, and, on this basis, develop the system of joint assumption of more widely distributed risks of ventures in the developing countries. At the same time, it will be necessary to make it possible for the associated labor to have more influence on the direction and coordination of exports and imports. This was emphasized, among other things, in the debate, by Executive Council member Dr Miran Mejak, and Jernej Jan, president of the Committee for Economic Relations With Foreign Countries. Moreover, Rudi Cacinovic, president of the Executive Council pointed out, it would be a good idea to examine in greater detail how we could utilize the free industrial zone in Sezana that is now being created for the broadening and expansion of our cooperation with the developing countries.

The discussion at today's session of the Chamber's Presidency placed special emphasis on the important task of the Chamber's specialized associations, which should become the leaders and the driving force for the preparation of specific programs of long-range cooperation with the developing countries.

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CSO: 2800

YUGOSLAVIA

POPIT, SETINC DEAL WITH PROBLEMS AT KOPER PORT

Ljubljana DELO in Slovenian 12 Jan 77 p 2

[Article by Gustav Guzelj and Dusan Grca]

[Text] Koper, 11 January--In preparation for the eighth congress of the League of Communists of Slovenia, Franc Popit, president of the LCS Central Committee and Franc Setinc, secretary of the Executive Council visited the Slovenian coast. On the second day of their visit they had a discussion with members of the communist journalists' action group and representatives of the local publishing house Lipa. The coast is a peculiarly ethnically-mixed region and close to the border. Because of this, both journalists and publishers encounter special problems in their work in this region.

The discussion touched on the effectiveness and role of the Koper radio and television, which represent an important factor in coping with the problems of nationality groups on both sides of the border. Moreover, the great popularity of its programs in Italy makes the Koper radio and television an important information source on the nonaligned countries and our self-managing system. The Koper television is watched as far away as Sicily.

Support was expressed for having PRIMORSKE NOVICE published twice per week.

In the analysis of the work of journalists, who as active sociopolitical workers should be an important factor in the struggle for new self-managing socialist relationships and a factor in discovering what are the weaknesses and strengths of our system, the question of blocking the flow of information and the relations with the sociopolitical organizations and workers came up several times. It was also observed that the climate on the coast does not encourage writing because of feedback--positive or negative--on journalistic writings is almost nonexistent. The journalists noted that contacts are made only when there is something wrong and that journalists are generally not welcome in the working organizations. Arguments were made to the effect that keeping the journalists out causes more harm than good. Of course, the sociopolitical workers and the working organizations are not the only ones to be

blamed for this. The journalists also share in the blame. Franc Setinc emphasized that withholding information represents a negative attitude not only toward the journalist but also toward the working man, who has a right to be informed. Accordingly, withholding of information also shows a negative attitude toward our self-managing system. Therefore it is necessary to analyze the reasons for the withholding of information and strive to cultivate the attitude of team-work and cooperation between journalists and socio-political workers. In this way we shall make a contribution toward the establishment of the self-managing socialist relationships.

The need for removing certain deficiencies concerning economic propaganda was pointed out in the discussion.

In the morning, the communists from the Port of Koper met with Igor Ursic and Livij Jakomin, member of the republic Executive Council. In their discussion they critically examined certain operational, primarily self-managing, problems and the action taken by the communists in the basic organizations, trade unions, and youth organizations to bring about a faster and more complete implementation of the constitutional provisions.

In 20 years, the Port of Koper has grown into a big working community which is, under the new constitution, organized in three basic organizations of associated labor--TOZDs. The largest of them, TOZD Operativa [Operations], has 1,546 employees. Self-management in a working community of this size, as well as in the entire organization of associated labor, has reportedly been spending altogether too much time in seeking purely formalistic standards for a more suitable self-managing organization but has still a long way to go before it can reach the substance of genuine self-managing decision-making by the workers. Last year the League of Communists prepared a critical evaluation on the implementation of the constitutional provisions. However, the basic premises were not treated in sufficient depth. It was not emphasized that, without the genuine participation of the TOZD workers in the decision-making process well-developed income relationships could exist neither between the TOZDs nor between higher forms of association.

The conversation also opened to critical examination the work of the communists in the social organizations within the working communities, the work of the self-managing social control, as well as some weaknesses such as, for instance, high berthing fees for ships, insufficient initiative for the workers to remove the bottlenecks of production, higher productivity, and the role of the Port in the Self-managing Interest Community for the Railway and Maritime Transport where it could show greater initiative for contributing toward achieving new income relationships.

By a joint critical review of the implementation of the law on associated labor some new tasks were formulated which must be approached without delay. It was emphasized that the image of communists is not reflected solely by their work in this organization.